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Citizens Experience of Inequitable Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenues in Tanzania: A phenomenological Inquiry

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Citizens Experience of Inequitable Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenues in
Tanzania:
A phenomenological Inquiry

by

Marylin Kandi Yona Lameck

A Dissertation Presented to the
College of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences of Nova Southeastern University
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

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This dissertation was submitted by Marylin Kandi Yona Lameck under the direction of the chair of the dissertation committee listed below. It was submitted to the College of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences and approved in partial fulfillment for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Conflict Analysis and Resolution at Nova Southeastern University.

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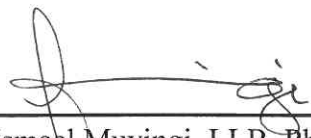
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Dedication

I would like to dedicate my work to my beloved family starting with my parents: The Hon. Daniel Yona and Mrs. Elizabeth Yona, my husband: Mr. Amazia Lameck-Kiboko, my children: Miss Tess Lameck and Mr. Daniel Lameck, and my siblings: Mr. Edward Yona, Mr. Daniel Yona Jr. and Ms. Nakitia Esther Yona for their unconditional love, unwavering support and encouragement throughout my academic career.

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List of Abbreviations

AD	Arusha Declaration and TANU's Policy on Socialism and Self-Reliance
AFGEM	African Gem Resources
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CNN	Cable News Network
CO-OPS	Cooperatives
CRDB	Commercial Rural Development Bank
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTI	Foreign Trade and Investment
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HD	Human Development
HDR	Human Development Report
HNT	Human Needs Theory
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDC	National Development Corporation

NMB	National Microfinance Bank
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NTC	National Tourist Cooperation
Pro-FDI	Pro-Foreign Direct Investment
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RDT	Relative Deprivation Theory
RGI	Resource Governance Index
SID	Society for International Development
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
STAMICO	State Mining Corporation
TCME	Tanzania Chamber of Minerals and Energy
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Report
TIC	Tanzania Investment Center
TZ	Tanzania
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings (currency)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USD	United States Dollar (currency)
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank

Abstract

Tanzania's natural resources are national resources for the benefit of all Tanzanian citizens (The Arusha Declaration, 1967). The liberalization of the Mining Industry in the mid-1990s sparked hope in the country that the socio-economic status of all citizens across the nation would improve as a result of the mineral resource revenues obtained by the Government of Tanzania. Contemporary literature on mining in Tanzania has mostly riveted on issues surrounding a triangular relationship between the mining girdle and its population, foreign mining companies, and the Government of Tanzania. Hardly any attention has been given to the non-mining rural districts where the poor majority reside. This qualitative study using a phenomenological approach explored the shared experiences of citizens living in non-mining rural districts and their ascribed meanings of inequitable distributive realities in mineral resource revenues in Tanzania. The study employed the theories of relative deprivation and human needs for the theoretical framework. Study findings revealed seven core essences: socio-economic insecurity, inequity and injustice, communication and trust, investment and technology, moral leadership and human capital, growth and a culture of dependency. Understanding these essences should help determine policies and practices that promote equitable distribution of not only mineral resource wealth but also in other types of natural resource wealth found in the country; allowing for a true/win-win tri-partnership relationship involving all stake-holders: Tanzanian citizens, foreign investors, and the Government of Tanzania.

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

“That all citizens together possess all the natural resources of the country in trust for their descendants” (The Arusha Declaration, 1967).

Introduction to the Problem

The liberalization of the Mining Industry in the mid-1990s sparked hope in the country that the socio-economic status of all citizens across the nation would improve as a result of the mineral resource revenues obtained by the Government of Tanzania (GOT). Tanzania has a staggering 46.6% of its population living below the international poverty line of USD 1.90 per person per day, despite seemingly lucrative business partnerships with some of the world’s mining conglomerates spanning over two decades (UNDP-HDR Reports, 2016). About 70% of the estimated population of 53 million in 2017 live in rural areas, where poverty levels are predominantly high compared to the urban areas and the poverty levels are much higher in non-mining rural districts. Even with the sustained average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 7% since 2015, the poverty levels remain high suggesting the country’s wealth is not reaching the citizen majority. (Economic Survey 2016; World Bank, 2015; UNDP-HDR Reports, 2016).

Statement of the Problem

Literature on mining in Tanzania has largely concentrated on the triangular relationship between the mining girdle and its population, foreign mining companies, and the Government of Tanzania (GOT). Scholars such as Mwaipopo et al. (2008) and Lange (2006) have shown evidence of increased economic and social well-being for some of the populations surrounding the mines as a result of the activities directly related to the

mineral business. However, not much attention had been given to the non-mining rural districts where the majority of the population reside. There has not been a study of this kind documenting real-life experiences of citizens living in non-mining rural districts and their views of inequitable distributive experiences in the mineral resource wealth of the country. The perspectives of this segment of the population points to considerable disenchantment arising from perceptions of deprivation and belief that some of the social problems they are facing such as poverty, are a direct result of the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth of the country.

Since poverty is most disproportionately pronounced in non-mining areas, a qualitative phenomenological approach was an ideal approach to study the real-life experiences and attitudes of 15 citizens who neither work nor live in the better off mining areas. This approach provided a deeper and more holistic understanding of the meanings and essences of the lived experience of phenomenon (Creswell, 2007; Moustakas, 1994)). Results of the study should aid in the crafting of sound policies that will guide those working to resolve the problem of inequitable distributive justice; not just for the mineral resource wealth, but all natural resource wealth in Tanzania. Further any conflicts that could have potentially emerged as a result of inequitable distributive justice in natural resource wealth in Tanzania may be abated following the recommendations of the study. Conclusions drawn from the study will also add value to the existing literature on related topics in social sciences and research in general.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of the study was to understand the lived experiences and perceptions of 15 citizens living in eight non-mining rural districts in Mainland Tanzania; to better

understand participants' experiences of the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth phenomenon. Since the research sought to understand real-life experiences of co-researchers and reveal their perspectives, meanings, and subjective views; the qualitative research approach using transcendental phenomenological design was the best suited method for this study. The quantitative approach would not have worked for the study due to its limitations on in-depth information and its enormity on frequency distributions and analysis of causal relationships between variables which was not the focus of this research (Creswell, 2004).

The qualitative phenomenology process using a modified van Kaam method of analysis, helped the researcher uncover rich and thick phenomena inside raw data obtained from co-researchers during their interviews. Further, the process helped discover essences of experience while providing a systematic disciplined method for derivation of knowledge (Moustakas, 1994). Transcendental phenomenology was an ideal choice for the research as it provided the wholeness of the experience this study was seeking. According to Moustakas (1994) "it adheres to what can be discovered through reflection on subjective acts and their objective correlates."

Rationale for the Study

Tanzania is one of the few countries in the globe blessed with diverse huge amounts of mineral deposits. In the past few years Tanzania started to rely heavily on its mineral resource wealth to fuel its economy and improve the well-being of some of its citizens. However, not all citizens can say they have experienced this economic growth. That is evident through the country's steady GDP growth of 7% since 2015; and noticeable socio-economic developments seen in big cities and in mining districts across

the nation such as: employment, good schools, hospitals, roads, access to clean water and help with microfinance schemes to start up small businesses. Those living in non-mining rural districts have yet to realize similar developments.

The UN international poverty datum line of \$1.90 per person per day; places Tanzanian's population living below the poverty line at 46.6% (UNDP-HDR Reports, 2016). This number is high for a country that is blessed with mineral resource abundance and that engages in large-scale mining with some of the biggest mining conglomerates of the world; with mineral sales valued at USD 1,459,885,224 in 2015 (specifically precious stones and metals) accounting for 24.94% of the total exports (Global Edge, 2016).

There have not been studies done on this segment of the population and their concerns regarding their benefitting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth. A qualitative phenomenological approach of the real-life experiences and attitudes of citizens who neither work nor live in the better off mining areas was necessary to understand the meanings and essences of the lived experience of the phenomenon. This study is a starting point to filling the missing literature gap and most importantly, the findings should guide lawmakers working on matters of equity and justice in creating inclusive and fair legislation.

Research Questions

The overarching question for the study is “what meaning(s) do citizens in the non-mining rural districts attribute to their experiences regarding their benefitting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth”? Procedural questions that helped the researcher focus on the study are: what is the overall essence of the inequitable distributive justice in mineral resource wealth of the country? What

themes emerge with this phenomenon of unequal distributive justice of mineral resource revenue (Creswell, 2007)? These questions are interrelated and necessary for the development of this phenomenological investigation.

Background of the Study

Tanzania is endowed with a unique geological environment that harbors a variety of economic minerals. The most famous mineral deposits are found in Lake Victoria Greenstone belt in the central and north-central part of the country; however, there are several other viable mineral resources in the north-east and the south-west of the country as well (Lange, 2006). Generally, countries with enormous amounts of natural resources rely heavily on their natural resource wealth to fuel economic growth and to improve the well-being of their citizens. Some of them however have experienced what's known as the resource curse; where natural resources fail to positively impact the economic growth and/or the development interests of poor communities. The economic dissatisfaction among citizens whether real or perceived has often led to conflicts between various factions in local communities (Newenham-Kahindi, 2011). The World Bank and International Finance Corporation report (2002) and Lange (2006) have classified some of the sub-Saharan natural resource rich countries in two categories: those known as "Best in class" countries with strong institutions and well-formed policies such as Ghana, Botswana, and Namibia; and those known as "worst in class" countries which are slow to reform and have conflicts or civil wars such as Zambia, Congo, Sierra Leone and Cameroon.

Tanzania's industrial revivalism began in 1997 primarily with the expansion of mining. The renewed interest in minerals and other raw-materials in Africa by some

western conglomerates with free capital, made it possible for Tanzania and other African nations with mineral deposits to open up their borders to foreign trade and investment (FTI) (Mineral Policy, 1997). Ever since, the mineral sector's contribution to GDP has been increasing from 1.8% in 2000 to 4% in 2015 with a projection of reaching up to 10% by 2025 (URT, 2015). With the continuing discovery of new precious mineral deposits around the country there is potential for more growth (TCME, 2015; RGI, 2013; EN, 2014).

Tanzania is the 4th largest gold producer in Africa after South Africa, Ghana, and Mali. Besides gold the country is blessed with a variety of minerals including other metallic minerals such as platinum, silver, copper, iron, nickel and tin; gemstone minerals such as diamonds, tanzanite, sapphire, ruby, emerald, alexandrite and garnet; industrial minerals comprising of phosphate, gypsum, kaolin, lime, diatomite, bentonite, vermiculite and salt; energy minerals such as coal, uranium, natural gas, hydropower, solar, wind and geothermal energy; and building materials comprising of stone aggregates and sand (URT, 2016). The recent discovery of large deposits of helium within the Tanzanian East African Rift Valley is yet another impending source of revenue for the country that should benefit its citizens (CNN, 2016; BBC, 2016). The value of the mineral sector has indeed doubled from USD 0.64bn in 2010 to USD 1.28bn in 2015 (TCME, 2017).

The nation's top exports consist of gold, raw tobacco, precious metal ore, oily seeds and copper ore; with gold accounting for 90% of the value of the countries' mineral exports. In 2014 gold exports alone were valued at \$1.37 billion, the highest valued export commodity in the nation. In 2015 minerals, specifically

precious stones and metals accounted for 24.94% of the total exports with an attached value of USD 1,459,885,224; indicating how important mineral revenues are to the nation's GDP (Global Edge, 2016). Revenues from mining are expected to continue to increase and subsidize other sectors that have not been performing as well such as the agricultural sector; which employs the majority of the population living mostly in non-mining rural districts. Subsidies from the mineral sector to other sectors will align with the mission statement of the Mineral Policy of 2009 stating *"To set policies, strategies and laws...and integrate with other sectors of the economy"* (URT, 2009). The latest Mineral Division Annual Report of 2016 recorded that the total mineral revenues collected for the fiscal year from major mines were USD 76.1 million and TZS 195 billion (USD 88.6 million) from royalties and corporate tax; and another TZS 4.42 billion (USD 2,009,090) from other taxes and levies in that fiscal year (URT-MEM-TMAA, 2016).

Tanzania has a diverse economy with three major contributors to the GDP: the agricultural sector which accounted for 31.05% of the GDP in 2015, the industrial sector which contributed 27.2% to the GDP (this percentage included the manufacturing sector at 5.87%), and the services sector which contributed a larger share of the GDP in 2015 at 41.75% (Global Edge, 2016). The agricultural sector employs the majority of Tanzanians living in rural areas. Agricultural products include cash and food crops, fruits and vegetables, livestock and fisheries. Industrial products include agricultural processing products, mining and oil refining, cement, wood products and fertilizers. The services sector encompass other service sectors such as tourism and trade, transportation and

communication, financial and business services, insurance, real estate, business services, public administration, education, health, and other services (CIA World Fact book, 2016; URT, 2016).

Tanzania has its own national poverty line using income-based poverty headcount from the 2012 Household Budget Survey (HBS) that determines the basic needs poverty and food or extreme poverty (URT, 2013). The current national basic needs poverty line amount is Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) 1,216 per day or TZS 36,482 per month, equivalent to approximately USD 0.55 per day and USD 16.50 per month; and food or extreme poverty line of TZS 870 per day or TZS 26,085 per month, equivalent to approximately USD 0.40 per day and USD 12 per month (USD 1=TZS. 2,200, Bank of Tanzania average exchange rate 2017). Both the national basic needs poverty level and the national food or extreme poverty level in mainland Tanzania were much lower in 2014 at 28.2% and 9.7% compared to the UN-HD poverty assessment using the Multidimensional Index (MPI) which placed Tanzania's mainland numbers of poverty rates at 64% for the poor and 31.3% for the extreme poor. The UN international poverty line of \$1.90 per person per day; places Tanzanian's population living below the poverty line at 46.6% using MPI. Unlike HBS which is reported by poverty headcount concentrating on income alone; MPI measures a range of deprivations encountered by individuals and households such as income, education, health, and living standards (THDR, 2014; UNDP-HDR Reports, 2016).

It is noteworthy that Tanzania has made progress in some economic and social development sectors since the mid-2000s when 189 countries including Tanzania, partnered with the United Nations (UN) on a pathway for Human Development (HD).

HD is characterized by eight time-specific developmental goals also known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which became a part of the global agenda of the new millennium in September 2000. MDG goals include: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowerment; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combatting HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development (Ministry of Finance, 2014).

The country's commitment to Human Development is evident through the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the progress toward meeting the MDG goals. The creation of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) is an indication of how much the country wants to succeed in HD. Tanzania has also been producing its own MDG progress reports every other year since 2011 displaying progress made toward the goals. Tanzania fell short in achieving its own projected MDGs benchmark for 2015 and in addition Tanzania dropped in Human Development ranking position of 152 out of 187 in 2013 to 159 out of 187 in 2014. The latest UNDP Human Development report of 2016, shows improvement on Tanzania's HD ranking position of 151 out of 188 countries (THDR, 2014; UNDP-HDR, 2016).

In March 2016 the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) decided to suspend its partnership with the Government of Tanzania for the development of a second compact; citing the country's failure to meet MCC's eligibility criteria. Countries in partnership with MCC have to commit to democracy and free elections. MCC viewed the nullification of Zanzibar's 2015 presidential elections, and the presidential re-elections of 2016 as not fair and peaceful. Moreover, in MCC's view, the Cybercrimes

Act in Tanzania should not be used to limit the freedom of expression and association in light of the arrests made during the presidential elections (MCC, 2016). The suspension from MCC and high poverty levels have made the progress seem miniscule; however Tanzania continues its commitment to HD.

Immediately after independence, Tanzania started experimenting on socialism through the Arusha Declaration and TANU's Policy on Socialism and Self Reliance (AD). This kind of socialism also known as Ujamaa Socialism was unique in that at its core, it incorporated values of traditional African societies of family-hood and communalism (Ibhawoh & Dibua, 2003). Initially AD principles of Socialism and Self Reliance (Ujamaa na Kujitegemea) resonated well with citizens throughout the nation. After almost a century of being colonized; a principle such as *“that all human beings are equal; that every individual has a right to dignity and respect; to see that the Government mobilizes all the resources of this country towards the elimination of poverty, ignorance and disease”* (AD, 1967); was instrumental in bringing freedom, equality, national unity ,dignity, economic development and nation-building, a sense of security and peace to all citizens despite their tribal and religious diversities.

During the early years of independence, rural districts were essentially the same in Tanzania. Citizens depended exclusively on the production of food-crops and livestock. Poverty stroke evenly across most villages in the rural districts and no one village was significantly better off than another. Nonetheless, in an effort to impose the ideals of Ujamaa Socialism and improve the lives of citizens across the nation, GOT restructured all existing villages into communal villages also known as Ujamaa villages. The Government invested domestic capital toward nation-building through the villages

by enforcing communal living, cooperative farming, and facilitated services such as schools, hospitals, banks and cooperatives for the purpose of building a dynamic and progressive Tanzanian society (Ibhawoh & Dibua, 2003). Ujamaa Socialism was not simply a political ideology but also a socio-economic development strategy that helped Tanzania transition to the post-colonial era. Nonetheless, two decades later, Ujamaa Socialism started to crumble and Ujamaa villages proved unsustainable. Citizens abandoned communal villages and went back to their original villages (Lange, 2008). Services rendered to citizens through Ujamaa villages had begun to deteriorate while others ceased to exist. Without adequate basic services citizens sank deeper into extreme poverty. Essentially, Ujamaa Socialism failed to lift its citizens and the country out of poverty.

A shift in the country's political orientation began in the early 1980s. Economic principles of Socialism and Self-reliance also known as principles of Ujamaa na Kujitegemea such as:

that in order to ensure economic justice the state must have effective control over the principal means of production; and it is the responsibility of the state to intervene actively in the economic life of the nation so as to ensure the well-being of all citizens, and so as to prevent the exploitation of one person by another or one group by another, and so as to prevent the accumulation of wealth to an extent which is inconsistent with the existence of a classless society, (Nyerere, 1967, p.

2)

Were eroding and deemed toxic to the economic development of the country and the socio-economic well-being of its citizens. GOT was unable to effectively control all

modes of production and for a long time the country and its people were under economic hardship. Tanzanians were slow to realize what Ujamaa Socialism promised was mostly unachievable and in essence utopian; proven by years of failed economic schemes that left the country and its people perhaps poorer today than it would have been with a more balanced economic system. The country with all its economic potential was for a long time on the list of the least-developed countries in the world and highly dependent on foreign aid and loans.

Capitalism in Tanzania surfaced with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in the late 80s. In the global era of capitalism, Tanzania, like other countries with socialistic ideological background, was forced to restructure its political economy by changing its policies to align with those of the predominant worldview. Being late in the game has had its challenges and unlike nations that had time to grow into capitalism, Tanzania was inescapably pushed into the new system without the transition time needed to prepare its people who had already been imbedded in a totally different economic system. Capitalism has opened doors to economic developments in Tanzania specifically in the mineral sector through FTI and in service and tourism sectors; the result of globalization and free markets. However, Capitalism as a single-track ideology limited to only profit-making has not ameliorated prevailing social problems facing society such as poverty. In fact opponents of capitalism attribute to it social and environmental problems, arguing that the core essence of the ideology which is the pursuit of maximum profit supersedes all other concerns of the world that are vital to the livelihood of humanity (Yunus, 2007). Such is the case in Tanzania where the growing economy has masked great inequalities across sectors and geographical areas. One might attribute this

condition to the “dutch disease” where the industrial and tourism sectors are flourishing, while the agricultural sector that employs the largest population mostly in non-mining rural districts has been lagging behind exacerbating the poverty situation (Costa and Santos; 2013).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has brought significant economic and social development in the mining rural districts and their population. Whether it is through the government’s contribution of mining revenues collected from the mining companies, or through mining companies’ corporate social responsibility; rural mining districts, despite rough beginnings marked by conflicts between local communities and mining companies, have begun reaping the benefits of the country’s mineral resource wealth as envisioned when the country decided to welcome FDI. Rural villages and small towns in rural mining districts have grown into business towns serving their local and surrounding population. Some of these towns include Geita in Geita District, Kahama in Kahama District, Mererani in Simanjiro District, and Tarime, in Tarime District. These towns and their populations have something in common – they are all benefitting from the presence and partnerships forged between large mining companies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations. They benefit through training and employment; mining companies’ engagement in local communities’ developmental initiatives through donations to build up schools, hospitals and roads; provide clean water; and help with microfinance schemes for the locals to start up their own businesses (Lange, 2006).

Mining rural districts are reforming rapidly with the presence of both large scale mining and organized small-scale mining. It has been over two decades since large-scale mining companies started their operations in Tanzania. They have been paying taxes and

royalties to GOT affording the country extra revenue to ameliorate the lives of citizens across the country. Nonetheless, most non-mining rural districts continue to wallow in poverty after the government abandoned Ujamaa villages. They continue to depend solemnly on the agricultural sector, which even with reforms of the 1990s hasn't made any substantial progress. In fact, the shift to commercial agriculture left most farmers and pastoralists worse off than before. They did not have what it takes to thrive in the newly created private sector environment. The previous state-controlled structure operated on principles of social justice based largely on collectivism and a subsidized public sector, redistribution systems and a specific support system for small farmers and pastoralists (Mbilinyi & Nyoni, 2000). Non-mining rural districts and their population disproportionately and seemingly lack some basic services today just as they did over three decades ago as compared to the mining areas. The lack in services includes adequate schools, hospitals, roads, clean water, and microfinance schemes to enable citizens to increase agricultural production or venture into other types of businesses just like folks in rural mining districts. Due to the disparities, there appears to have developed considerable disenchantment within the non-mining rural populations especially given the policy pronouncements by the government that mineral resources are a common heritage for the benefit of all Tanzanians. Those populations' perspectives and their experiences have however not been researched and documented, but such resentment has the potential to lead to overt conflict that can be disruptive of social order and the well-being of citizens in Tanzania.

Definition of Terms

To help understand data presented in the study, the following unique definitions of terms are provided as used in the research.

Composite structural description. Moustakas (1994) defines as “an integration of all of the individual structural descriptions into a group or universal structural description of the experience” (p. 181).

Dutch Disease. “an increased real exchange rates in response to income from natural resource exports, depressing other economic sectors (such as agriculture and industry) because of the new flow of resources” (Costa and Santos; 2013).

Epoche (or bracketing). a process of “setting aside prejudgments and opening the research interview with an unbiased, receptive presence” (Moustakas, 1994, p. 180).

Gatekeeper. refers to the person the researcher must engage to get access before entering a group or cultural site (Creswell, 2007, p. 243).

Horizons. defined by Moustakas (1994) as “textural meanings and invariant constituents of the phenomenon” (p. 97).

Horizontalization. defined as “every statement has equal value.” Initially every statement in the phenomenological research is treated with an equal value until determined overlapping, repetitive and vague then must be deleted (Moustakas, 1994, p. 180).

Human Capital. refers to “the collective skills, knowledge, or other intangible assets of individuals that can be used to create economic value for the individuals, their employers, or their community” (Dictionary.com)

Imaginative variations. “vary possible meanings; and perspectives of the phenomenon... opposite meanings and various roles” (Moustakas, 1994, p 180).

Individual structural description. “integration of structural qualities and themes into an individual structural description” (Moustakas, 1994, p. 181).

Individual textural description. “integration of the invariant textural constituents and themes of each research participant descriptively” (Moustakas, 1994, p. 180).

Intentionality. Moustakas (1994) defines intentionality as consciousness directed towards objects that may be real, imaginary or non-existent (p. 28).

Neo-colonialism. “the relationship between the center and the periphery is said to involve the export of capital from the former to the latter; a reliance on Western manufactured goods and services which thwarts indigenous development efforts; further deterioration in the terms of trade for newly independent countries ...The operations of transnational corporations in the Third World are seen as the principal agents of contemporary neo-colonialism, since these are seen as exploiting local resources and influencing international trade and national governments to their own advantage” (Gordon, 1998).

Noema. “is that which is experienced, the ‘what’ of experience, the object-correlate” (Moustakas, 1994, p. 69).

Noesis. “is the way in which the ‘what’ is experienced ...refers to the act of perceiving, feeling, thinking, remembering or judging...” (Moustakas, 1994, p. 69).

Open coding. “Breaking data apart and delineating concepts to stand for blocks of raw data. At the same time, one is qualifying those concepts in terms of their properties and dimensions” (Corbin & Strauss, 2008).

Purposeful sampling. this is when the researcher “selects individuals and sites for the study because they can purposefully inform an understanding of the research problem and central phenomenon in the study” (Creswell, 2007, p. 125).

Phenomenological study. “a type of study describing the meaning of experiences of a phenomenon (or topic or concept) for several individuals...researcher reduces the experiences to a central meaning or the “essence” of the experience (Creswell, 2007, p. 236).

Resource Curse. is “a phenomenon involving both economic consequences and institutional integrity ...oil producing countries or localities do not receive the economic and social benefits expected from the wealth generated by the hydrocarbon industry either directly, through the stimulation of the local and national economy, or indirectly, through increased tax revenues as a result of government involvement” (Costa and Santos; 2013).

Significant Statements. sentences from data (interview transcriptions) that provide an understanding of how the participants experienced the phenomenon (Creswell, 2007, p. 61).

Transcendental phenomenology. “a scientific study of the appearance of things, of phenomena just as we see them and as they appear to us in consciousness” (Moustakas, 1994, p. 49).

Qualitative research. “an inquiry process of understanding based on a distinct methodological tradition of inquiry that explores a social or human problem” (Creswell, 2007, p. 249).

Ujamaa Socialism. a socialist system of village cooperatives based on equality of opportunity and self-help, established in the 1960s in Tanzania (English Oxford Living Dictionaries, 2017).

Significance of the Study

This study serves to increase the overall knowledge and scholarship in areas of social sciences, particularly in qualitative research and theory testing. Further, it provides a new insight in the area of distributive justice where despite the abundance of natural resource rich countries such as Tanzania, the majority of the population still live in poverty. Findings should help shed some light on what is needed and how to move forward with the amendments of flawed mining policies and laws that have been preventing such nations and their citizens from benefiting from their mineral and other natural resource wealth.

New policies and laws must focus on promoting equitable distributive justice not only in mineral resource wealth but also in other types of natural resource wealth found in the country; including the improvement of human development if nations like Tanzania are to overcome the problem of poverty. With the right political economy it is possible to eradicate poverty in Tanzania without affecting the country's current trajectory in economic growth; allowing for a true win-win tri-partnership relationship involving all stake-holders: Tanzanian citizens, the Government of Tanzania and foreign investors.

The Scope of the Study

The mineral sector was under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) until October 2017, when the two sectors: energy and minerals were separated each currently

having its own ministry. The scope of the study was limited to the mineral sector; and the research restricted to 15 individuals (co-researchers) with varied occupations who neither worked nor resided in the mining areas and were sought through a gatekeeper. Co-researchers came from eight districts all of which are within mainland-Tanzania. The districts included Lushoto and Korogwe in Tanga region, Same in Kilimanjaro region, Mufindi and Wanging'ombe in Iringa region, Kilombero in Morogoro region and Kibiti and Rufiji in Coast region. These districts were considered non-mining since they neither had lucrative large-scale mining nor mining ventures that brought in significant revenues to the districts during the study.

Organization of the Reminder of the Study

The study's purpose was to understand the lived experiences and perceptions of 15 citizens living in the eight non-mining rural districts in Tanzania, in order to understand the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth phenomenon. The statement of the problem and the rationale for the study were illuminated by the detailed background of the study. Chapter 2 contains a review of the pertinent developmental literature on mining in Tanzania, along with the exposé of the gap in the existing literature for this kind of study. Also in chapter 2 is the explanation and relevance of the two theories: the theory of relative deprivation and human needs theory used for the theoretical framework of the study.

Chapter 3 is comprised of the description of the preferred research method and the justification for its selection. This chapter also has explanations of the sampling and recruitment processes along with the data collection and data analysis techniques used for the study. Chapter 4 contains a presentation and a review of analysis of data. The results

of the interviews conducted using a transcendental phenomenological analysis based on the Moustakas' (1994) modified van Kaam seven-step method are also found in chapter 4. A summary of the research findings, the discussions on the significance of theoretical concepts, the role of conflict resolution and recommendations for future studies appear in chapter 5.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

To understand the development of the Mining Industry in Tanzania one has to be cognizant of the country's different stages in the political, social, and economic transformations that have occurred since the pre-colonial era. SID (2009) briefly links the development of the Mining Industry to the political and economic transformations of the country from colonial to pro-foreign direct investment period. This research study however attempts to look deeper into the overall historical overview from pre-colonial times to the present to understand how the past has played a big role in shaping the perceptions of Tanzania and its people when it comes to distributive justice of mineral resource wealth. Readers need to understand the developmental stages of the social order which has affected the political economy of the country; and in turn affected the development of all sectors of the country particularly the mining sector.

Historical Background

Tanzania's mining activities date back to the 14th century. Ever since mining has progressed in four stages: pre-colonial mining, colonial mining, post-independence mining, and pro-foreign direct investment mining. The pre-colonial mining was characterized by activities involving mining of stones and iron to make tools and weaponry for hunting and farming; salt, copper, and gold for trade with Arab traders (Kimambo, 1967). With colonialism organized mining and prospecting was spearheaded by Germans around Lake Victoria region in 1894; and continued with British colonialists after 1917. Colonial governments exploited minerals in an effort to rebuild their economies following both the 1st and 2nd World Wars. Post-independent mining started

after Tanzania gained its independence in 1961. The country's alignment with African socialism meant abandoning the colonial mixed state-market model for the centralized approach to economic development. Like all other sectors, the mineral sector was now controlled by the government. The Pro-foreign direct investment mining phase brought major foreign companies to invest in Tanzania's mines in the 1990s. This phase is comprised of both small-scale mining characterized by the use of manual and rudimentary technologies dominated by mostly artisanal miners; and large scale mechanized mining dominated by major foreign mining companies investing large capital towards exploration, excavation, infrastructure, and the daily operations of large mines across the country.

Pre-colonial Society, Political Economy, and Mining

Tanzania like many other ancient civilizations is a product of a historical evolution involving the cultural, social, economic and political advancements; and the inter-mixing and assimilation of strong and dignified people of different backgrounds who came to settle in the region hundreds of years ago (Sutton 1967). Up until the 1800s the history of Mainland Tanzania was fragmented due to limited archaeological, linguistic, and ethnographic information. Historical information was passed down orally from one generation to the next and maintained through tradition. Some of these stories were forgotten while others were distorted as they were being re-told through generations. Early historians attempting to write history relied mostly on written records provided through chronicles or travelers' records kept by early explorers and traders who visited the East African Coast: mainly Zanzibar and Kilwa. The mainland Tanzania was

unknown to outsiders until colonialism. Colonial administrators kept district records that were used by early historians to write the history of the mainland (Kimambo, 1967).

The advancement of modern science and research in archeology, linguistics, and genetics continues to uncover the history of Tanzania and its people. Kimambo (1967) discusses stable societies in mainland Tanzania as early as the 14th century. Political systems mostly characterized by small chiefdoms had already been established, and were dominated by royal lineages whose primary function was sometimes more ritualistic than administrative. The economy was mainly driven by agricultural products and livestock through barter trade. However, In the North Pare Mountains, Ugweno, a political system dominated by ironsmiths was already established by the 15th century. The power of ironsmith meant that the people of Ugweno had the monopoly to mine and supply iron implements ranging from agricultural tools on which prosperity depended, and weaponry to defend their communities.

The use of iron implements spread to other communities of which they too thrived in their environments as having strong tools made hunting, farming, and clearing of thick forests much easier allowing for great development (Falola & Fleming, 2009). In addition, Arab and other coastal traders coming through the east coast during pre-colonial times traded industrial commodities such as cloth, beads and spices with the indigenous people who mined and traded gold, copper, iron, salt, ivory and livestock (TCME, 2015).

Communities continued to flourish until the 1860s when Arab traders began their quest for human cargo through the caravans of the long-distance trade which started in the coastal areas and found their way into the interior. According to Kimambo (1991), coastal traders penetrated the interior making alliances with political leaders. They

supplied them with guns which were used to raid other groups and obtain captives for sale. These leaders benefitted from the trade either through the sale of slaves or through the imposition of heavy tolls along the trading routes. People were distraught as their daily activities were disrupted by violence: agricultural and mining products through barter trade suffered causing famine and economic distress, political units were also ruined bringing chaos and disorder within communities, and diseases set in. The subsistence economy was destroyed as people were now concentrating on valued commodities such as ivory and human cargo (Roberts, 1969; Coulson, 2013).

Colonial Society, Political Economy and Mining

German East Africa ruled the African Great Lakes region which included Tanganyika (currently Tanzania), Rwanda, and Burundi from 1891 to 1919. Historians such as Gwassa (1969), and Iliffe (1969) agree that ignorance and disunity from the pre-colonial era contributed to the successful colonization of Tanzania and its neighbors. Germans introduced a new plantation economy consisting of cash crops such as sisal, coffee, tea, rubber and cotton. Iliffe (1969) states that German industrialists built railways, roads, and harbors so they could export cash crops. In Buhaya and Kilimanjaro they had coffee plantations and exported coffee from the late 1890s. In Sukuma land they began the Sukuma cotton industry in 1900s. Human cargo was no longer a needed commodity for the slave trade had been restrained by the time German rule began in the early 1890s. Nevertheless, Africans were forced to now work on plantations under brutal administrators. Germans ruled with a heavy hand and in an effort to force people to work they introduced taxes collected by Chiefs; and in some places they appointed local administrators also known as Akida to oversee tax collection.

Societies had fierce warriors who tried to defend their freedom and dignity in the early years of the German invasion. Gwassa (1969) gives accounts of resistances from all corners of Tanzania. One notable resistance from the northern coastal region was led by Abushiri bini Salim and Bwana Heri. Others were from the mainland like the north resistances of the Chagga people led by chiefs from several chiefdoms such as Sina of Kibosho, Marealle of Marangu, Rindi or Mandara of Moshi. In the west there was chief Isike of Tabora, in the south chief Mchemba of Ruvuma, and Mkwawa of Iringa; just to name a few. Even though most of these resistances were fought by skilled warriors, they lacked comparable weaponry to that of the German soldiers and unity to stop the invasion. In an effort to overcome disunity and ignorance warriors from different societies came together to fight in the Maji rebellion. Even though Imperial German mobilized its resources and suppressed the Maji rebellion, of which many people died, it was the biggest uprising against German colonial invasion in Tanzania from 1905 to 1907.

All the above resistances were aimed at retaining independence from external domination. Gwassa (1969) writes of the British colonial government's acknowledgement that "Maji was 'a bid for freedom against oppression.' That the quest for freedom has been going on for years." The Maji wars had a great influence on the minds and lives of the future generations of Tanzanians. They had to find other alternatives to free themselves other than an arrow and spear. Iliffe (1969) writes of the age of improvement and differentiation where people's emphasis was now on education, economic development, and modernization of their local government other than wars.

People were forced to recognize the colonial structure; but worked on improving themselves alongside it until they could, one day challenge it.

According to Iliffe (1969), education came with Christianity; even though some Tanzanian societies were already using Islamic teachers before Christian missionaries arrived. Missionaries were seen somewhat as traders and local leaders reacted differently to them. They were more welcomed in the interior than coastal areas hence the spread of Christianity and education more inland than coastal. Mission activities and influence were highest between 1923 and 1935. Many people had been baptized and some had received primary education through “Bush Schools.” By the 1940s Tanzanians were demanding post-primary secular education from the mission systems. The struggle for higher education helped Tanzanians move from the age of improvement to that of nationalism (Iliffe, 1969).

During the age of improvement education was instrumental but so was commercial agriculture for the world market. Coulson (2013) points out that German imperialists in just a few years of their rule had built roads, harbors, and railways; they also started basic education, a legal system, and the official use of Swahili language. Further they had identified most of the country’s minerals. The British colonial era began after World War I, when the British were granted a League of Nations mandate to govern Tanganyika. They used “indirect rule” by restoring some of the tribal institutions that existed before European invasion. They added other types of agricultural production such as groundnuts, sesame, rice, sugar, beeswax, copra, and hides and skins. Cash crop farmers’ associations were permitted from the early years of the British colonial rule as a practical colonial policy. Iliffe (1969) explains how farmers organized themselves so

they could negotiate better terms from those who bought their cash crops. In the 1920s Meru and Arusha coffee farmers organized themselves; then Shambaa coffee farmers organized in 1932; followed by an African Cotton Planters Association was formed in 1934. Farmers knew individually they could neither market nor negotiate better prices for their crops successfully, therefore they organized.

Through indirect rule, the British colonial government fostered inequality within societies by creating a favored class mostly associated with chieftdom in each tribe. The class received privileges such as official salaries, agricultural assistance, and so forth. In return, this favored class imposed the colonial view in a more authoritarian manner. People resented privileges gained by the favored group; particularly farmers in grower's associations who found themselves in commercial competition with the chiefs. Associations kept growing bigger and became better organized with wider interests. Such was the Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association (KNPA), primarily a coffee marketing organization founded in 1925; but then it became interested in the improvement of the Chagga people and the protection of their land. They opposed both the colonial government and the chiefs (Rogers, 1974; Iliffe, 1969).

Evidently political actions started in rural Tanzania through growers' associations as farmers were struggling to restore their autonomy, security, dignity, and equality that was lost in the European invasion. Cities however became the coordinating and intellectual centers for political action. Such was the case in the capital city of Dar es Salaam. It had a larger population of Africans who worked for meager wages, lacked representation, effective administration, social services, adequate housing and secure employment. Such circumstances forced them to create their own society. As discussed

by Iliffe (1969), the townsmen created new communities in the form of clubs, unions, and associations which offered security in sickness or unemployment, friendship in loneliness, and common action to improve the conditions in which they lived in.

Mining and prospecting began and were fronted by Germans after they discovered gold around the Lake Victoria area in 1894. Lemelle (1986) writes of the German colonial government allowing for the exploitation of minerals by private companies; hence the introduction of the concession system and the birthing of Gold Syndicate Concession for Precious Metals. A German prospector discovered the “Bismarck Gold Reef” near the town of Geita in the 1900s. Colonial mining began at Sekenke mines in Singida region and Ngasamo mines in Simiyu region (formerly a part of Shinyanga region) around 1909. By 1910 there were more than 70 prospecting fields for various minerals especially gold. Most of these mines were in Mwanza, Singida, Musoma, and Lupa with thousands of laborers involved in various gold mine activities (Lemelle, 1986; Kimambo, 1984). The German colonial government was mostly interested in gold and mica. German used gold mainly for its currency as it was based on the gold standard in the 1870s; mica was used to insulate electrical products and for bomb making (SID, 2009; Chachage, 1995).

The British colonial era began after the end of World War I from 1918 until Tanganyika’s Independence in 1961. Mineral production and revenue during British imperial rule came from precious metals mainly gold and diamond. Other mineral production included lead, tin, mica, and salt. Gold at its peak produced about four tones a year and contributed to about 90% of the value of the mineral production of the country (Lange, 2006). Diamond deposits were discovered in Shinyanga, Tanzania at the

beginning of World War II and there began the formation of Williamson Diamond Mine. Diamonds became the most precious mineral export during this time leading to an increase in the national mineral revenue; while gold production declined to about two tones a year. By the 1950s mineral exports contributed approximately 3% to the GDP and accounted for about 15% of the total exports (Chachage, 1995; SID, 2009; Lange, 2006).

Colonial governments owned resources above and beneath the ground; and exploited minerals in an effort to rebuild their economies following both World Wars. The British endorsed private prospecting and extraction of most minerals by other colonial governments including owning shares and on occasion having control in the management of mining companies. Artisanal and small-scale mining were minimal mostly done by foreign individuals who collaborated with the British colonial government. In principle state-owned British companies monopolized gold and diamonds mining following the end of 2nd World War until Tanzanian's independence.

Post-Independent Society, Political Economy and Mining

Unlike most other countries in Africa, Tanzania's transition to independence from Britain in the early 60s was peaceful. Tanzania's political practice under the leadership of Julius Nyerere was similar to those of other socialist governments. The country was ruled under a single political party, Tanganyika African National Union (TANU); which essentially controlled the political, social and economic atmosphere, ensuring every move made by all citizens was geared to preserving the party's mission. TANU's mission was to build a society based on freedom, equality, and unity. Ibhawoh and Dibua (2003) describe Nyerere's Ujamaa Socialism as a philosophy rooted in traditional African values

with emphasis on family-hood and communalism of traditional African societies; which now was extended at the national level. This type of Socialism was viewed as instrumental in the attainment of a self-reliant socialist nation which would help the country out of the poor economic situation.

The inauguration of the Arusha Declaration in 1967 marked the beginning of a political action program. Major sectors of economy were nationalized and economic activities were classified into three groups: those restricted to state ownership, those the state has a controlling power as a majority shareholder, and those privately owned with or without the state participation. The first few years of nationalization were successful. Unlike the colonial era, the domestic capital generated went toward nation-building instead of being exported out of the country (Ibhawoh & Dibua, 2003). Nation-building was done communally throughout the country particularly in Ujamaa villages. The government required people to live in these villages to facilitate services and enforce communal and cooperative farming. Consequently people were forced to relocate to the designated Ujamaa villages (Lange, 2008). Tanzanians were expected to work together shoulder to shoulder in order to build a vibrant community with healthy, educated, and successful people.

By the mid-70s there were thousands of Ujamaa villages; numerous schools and clinics to serve the villagers; and several multi-functional cooperatives (co-ops) to assist villagers in the daily political, economic and social aspects of their lives. Agro-marketing cooperatives started during the colonial era where farmers marketed and sold their agricultural products; however, cooperatives became more popular after independence. According to Banturaki (2012) co-ops were thought by the government to

be ideal institutions to enforce Ujamaa Socialism in the villages. Co-ops were now geared to carry over multi-functional activities which included political and administrative functions at the village level, in addition to their original role of commercial activities and wholesale distribution of basic commodities and transportation. Time proved the co-ops were not fortified enough to carry on such extensive tasks. They were overwhelmed and unable to provide better services to peasants across the nation making peasants' lives even worse than before.

In the 1980s most people had abandoned living in Ujamaa villages and relocated back to their original homelands to find all sorts of problems including other inhabitants of their lands causing disputes that had to be mitigated in courts (Lange, 2008). Ujamaa Socialism had failed the country and the majority of Tanzanians mostly peasants by not fulfilling its promise of a vibrant community. At the same time the country was undergoing an economic stagnation and a myriad of social ills including increased poverty. In an effort to get rid of these problems, the GOT started to pursue a broad economic reform and stabilization program where there was an overhaul of the country's economic infrastructure in order to attract foreign investment

In the early years of post-independent mining the contribution of mining to the GDP remained as was in the 1950s, at 3% (Kulindwa et al., 2003). However, mining concession was reversed and foreign-owned mining companies were prohibited from holding mining concessions, whilst artisanal and small-scale mining were highly encouraged. The government had in fact set aside specific areas for artisanal and small-scale mining. Mining was now controlled by the government under agencies such as the National Development Corporation (NDC) and State Mining Corporation (STAMICO).

Most big gold mines mainly foreign-owned closed down and gold and diamond production declined (SID, 2009). The government under Ujamaa Socialism put more emphasis on agriculture. Not much attention was given to the infrastructure to support the exploitation of large scale mining which allowed the existing mining enterprise to deteriorate. This is evidenced by the mineral sector's contribution to the GDP falling from around 3% in the earlier years after independence to 1% by 1988. Artisanal and small-scale mining expanded during post-independent mining; and so was the discovery of other precious gemstones such as Tanzanite, emerald, and ruby. Most of these precious metals were smuggled and traded illegally out of the country (Kulindwa et al., 2003; Lange, 2008) as the government lacked adequate institutional mechanism to regulate the operations of the mining market.

Pro-Foreign Direct Investment Society, Political Economy and Mining

The pro-foreign direct investment (Pro-FDI) era has been an era of enlightenment for Tanzania. Society evolved from the days of Ujamaa Socialism and nationalization of key resources to capitalism where there is privatization and free capital movement. Education and technology have increased global awareness where citizens like never before are comparing their well-being to that of other nations with similar composites. Tanzanians understand their history and the challenges they have had to face with the different political and economic stages the country has undergone over the years. When the idea of reformation started to linger around in the early 1990s, some members of society became apprehensive to the idea. They wanted some assurances that those political and economic reforms of the country would benefit all citizens and not just a few elites like it has happened to many other developing nations who have undergone the

same type of reforms but ended up with either the “dutch disease” or worse the “resource curse” both of which would have been detrimental to an already poor nation.

The question to reform or not to reform weighed heavy on the minds of many in the society. On one hand, skeptics believed FDI had the potential for neo-colonialism; where Tanzania like before would end up under the influence of the West only this time willingly. Optimists on the other hand believed it was time to pivot to the new era of global capitalism; and it was worth the risk as they have seen other countries with similar background fair well after welcoming FDI. That if done correctly, it would take the country to another level politically, economically and socially.

The illustration of macroeconomics started with the third regime in 1995. The regime was very much for pro-foreign direct investment and agreed to a series of programs to restructure its institutions. The Tanzanian Investment Act of 1997 was the seal of approval for free market and trade liberalization. Tanzania’s reformation was visible through the privatization of several economic sectors including banking, agriculture, tourism, and mining. The reforms were received with mixed feelings; on one hand they were hailed as great for the country’s economic development, on another these reforms were viewed as detrimental to the welfare of the poor. Nonetheless, the GOT went ahead to restructure its national institutions and its legal system in order to attract FTI.

Tanzania Rural Development Banks (TRDBs), whose function was to mobilize domestic and foreign resources in order to finance the expanding rural development activities; were now replaced by Commercial Rural Development banks (CRDBs) and National Microfinance Banks (NMBs), whose tasks are to promote community

investments across the country and help low-income individuals i.e. farmers with financial services such as small loans, savings, and insurance (WB, 1980; Newenham-Kahindi, 2011). The GOT established the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) on November 4th, 1998 for the purpose of preparing citizens for the new entrepreneurial culture; but most importantly to strengthen the private sector by helping private individuals and communities with business ideas and grants to start businesses across the country. Furthermore, Tanzania Investment Center (TIC) was created as a tool to identify, promote, co-ordinate, and facilitate investment opportunities into the country. All these reforms and initiatives made the country's economy grow, and allowed for education and training for new job opportunities for Tanzanians (Newenham-Kahindi, 2011).

The agricultural sector reformed to line up with the market-led economy instead of the previous state-controlled economy. One major shift was the launching of a subdivision for private investment in production and processing, inputs importations and distribution, and agricultural marketing. On one hand commercialization of agriculture based on the principles of competition and individualism helped farmers dispose of their crops much faster than before. They could now sell their crops to cooperatives and/or private traders of which the competitive environment allowed them to increase their nominal prices and make profit. Initially farmers and pastoralists had to obtain fertilizers and veterinary drugs from government appointed sources. After the reform farmers and pastoralists had the freedom to get services from a variety of sources (URT, 1997). On the other hand, the shift to commercialize agriculture left most farmers and pastoralists worse off than before. They did not have the skills needed to function and succeed in the

private sector environment. They were used to the previous state-controlled structure operating on principles of social justice and equality, and based largely on collectivism, subsidized public sector, redistribution systems and a specific support system for small farmers and pastoralists (Mbilinyi & Nyoni, 2000).

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important sectors in Tanzania today as a result of the institutional reforms of the early 1990s advocating for trade liberalization. Tourism is a multi-revenue sector with wild-life and historical and archeological assets contributing to other sectors such as agriculture through hunting; in service sectors through hotels and restaurants, communication and financial services, and transportation. Like many other sectors in Tanzania, tourism was nationalized after a few years of independence. The government formed the National Tourist Cooperation (NTC) whose function was to monitor all tourism activities. The sector never performed well during this time and it remained unimportant until after trade liberalization; of which GOT established the National Policy on Tourism (NPT) and the Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) responsible for all tourism activities as well as the maintenance and development of tourism assets. Both NPT and TTB operate under the large umbrella of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (URT, 2013; Kazuzuru, 2014).

Tanzania is relatively new to contemporary large-scale mining compared to other countries such as South Africa, Botswana, and Ghana. Both Mitchell (2006) and Lange (2009) agree the turning point for the mineral sector in Tanzania begun when the government agreed to a mineral sector development program spearheaded by the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The program required the liberalization of the mineral sector through investment deregulations and privatization in

order to attract foreign mining investors to Tanzania. By 2010 more than USD1.3 billion had been invested in Tanzania's mineral sector by foreign mining companies.

The mineral sector is comprised of both small-scale mining and large-scale mining. Small-scale or artisanal mining is characterized by the deployment of manual and rudimentary technologies dominated mostly by artisanal and small-scale miners. Small-scale mining increased a lot in the mid-1990s from a few thousands miners in the 1980s to over 1.5 million miners as a result of reforms that took place during that time. Small-scale mining helped improve the lives of the poor living around the mines by providing alternative employment to agriculture and animal-husbandry (SID, 2009). Large scale mining involves mechanized mining dominated by major foreign mining companies. The companies have been investing large capital toward exploration, excavation, infrastructure, and overseeing the daily operations of large mines across the nation (SID, 2009). Some of the major mining companies currently operating in Tanzania include Williamson Diamond Ltd., Geita Gold Mines, North Mara Gold Mine, TanzaniteOne Mining Ltd., Bulyanhulu Gold Mine, Biharamulo Gold Mine, New Luika Gold Mine, Buswagi Gold Mine and Ngaka Coal Mine. In 2015 there were over 21 mineral and coal exploration projects in advanced stages all over Tanzania (MEM, 2014-2015).

Mining during the pro-FDI era has contributed significantly to the economic development and the GDP of the country. In spite of the revenues garnered each year from mineral revenues the country's poverty levels have not however dropped as expected. Mitchell (2006) explains how Ghana was able to reduce its poverty national levels by 12% in a ten-year period from 1990 to 1999, with more reduced poverty levels

in the mining areas as a result of well-governed, well-funded, and stable local institutions able to provide a political voice for the mining areas. Undeniably Ghana welcomed FDI a decade before Tanzania. The country has had an opportunity to correct some of its earlier mineral policy mishaps, and continues to make improvements to its mineral sector.

Ghana is now being held as a prototype for other mineral resource-rich countries of sub-Saharan Africa to emulate.

Mining Conflicts & Steps Taken Toward Conflict Resolution

Tanzania enjoyed relative peace compared to other mineral-rich countries until 1990s when community based mineral-conflicts started taking the center stage.

According to Lange (2008), local communities around major mining areas and large-scale foreign mining companies operating the mines started having conflicts relating to issues of forced displacement and lack of adequate compensation, illegal mining and pastoralists' rights to land, human rights violations, and environmental concerns.

Kulindwa, et al., (2003); LEAT (2003) and Lange (2008) have stated the conflicts were caused by various reasons including inadequate mining laws and policies; lack of planning and coordination between land law-makers and mining law-makers causing overlapping of laws hence a lack of clarity, lack of implementation and corruption.

Mitchell (2006) explains one of the major causes of tensions between large mining companies and artisanal or small-scale miners has been high youth unemployment due to lack of alternative economic opportunities. The mining boom of mid-1990s lured the youth to get into small-scale mining as an alternative to agriculture. Therefore ejection of small-scale miners from the concession areas held by large mining companies has caused major tensions between large-scale mining companies and small-scale miners.

Lange (2008) gives an account of mineral-based conflicts in Tanzania. The earliest publicized community-based mineral conflict in Tanzania happened at Mahenge in Ulanga district in 1993 between Tom Mines and people from the mining community. Two artisanal miners were shot dead by Tom Mines personnel for illegal mining. The deadly act caused a massive riot of about 4000 local people protesting the company's presence in the mining area that once belonged to them.

A more notable community-based conflict was between Barrick Gold Corporation and small-scale miners at Bulyanhulu, in Kahama district in the mid-1990s. This conflict per Lange (2008) involved forced relocation but more seriously some fifty miners were allegedly buried alive. Lissu (2006) explains that in addition to the forced relocations the company used three strategies to scare villagers not to fight back. They allegedly targeted the locals for illegal arrests and false imprisonment; while the company continued to take lands belonging to the villagers. Allegedly the company dumped cyanide-laced water onto the villagers' land and onto a river that connects onto the larger River Mara which is the source of water for villagers around the mine; and company security guards allegedly shot two villagers and nothing happened to them.

Lange (2008) also writes of a conflict between Geita Gold Mine and the villagers of Mtakuja in Geita district that broke out involving relocation of villagers of Mtakuja in 1999 in Geita district. The company paid the GOT the full compensation for those villagers being relocated however, not everyone received the compensation and those who got compensated did not get their full share. The conflict caused some lower level civil servants and Geita Gold Mine employees to be fired for corruption.

Another conflict happened in Tarime district between Nyangoto villagers and North Mara Gold Mine and GOT. Some villagers were pressured by government officials to accept compensation and relocate leaving their claims to the mining company (LEAT, 2003).

The conflict between AFGEM/Tanzanite One and small-scale miners in Mererani district in 2002 was about boundaries of area blocks assigned to small-scale miners and those assigned to the mining company. Some small-scale miners were accused by the company of trespassing below the surface; something those miners couldn't fathom since they understood demarcations to be on the surface. To avoid issues of trespassing the mining company build a 400 meter long tunnel cutting through the ridge. This incident caused a conflict that left some miners dead and others wounded after being shot by security guards from the mining company (Lange, 2008). Earlier conflicts between the company and small-scale miners happened over safety issues. Evidently over two hundred small scale miners died after a flooding incident that occurred in 1988 and 39 died from suffocation inside a mine due to a non-functioning air compressor providing oxygen. A conflict broke-out between the mining company and small-scale miners and some of the miners were arrested (Lange, 2006).

The conflict between Rockland Limited (mining company) and pastoralists took place in Simanjiro district. Lange (2008) explains the conflict differs from others as it involves pastoralists who were refused passage to areas with a water source for their heads of cattle. Pastoralists have used this water source for years, however, the mining company secured a prospecting claim of the area from the GOT and barricaded the area with signs forbidding trespassing.

The conflict in Rwamagaza Green Stone Belts between Buck-Reef – East African Mines/IAMGOLD and some villagers erupted in 2006 when few small-scale miners were arrested by IAMGOLD security guards for illegal mining. According to Lange (2008) other miners organized and raided the police post overpowering the police force of where their fellow miners were being detained in an attempt to free them. Other incidents involving the parties occurred in 2007 where the company guards were filling up pits belonging to small-scale miners while miners were working in those pits. They were hurt and were rushed to a nearby hospital. Around the same time one of the trucks carrying a bulldozer entered one of the villages and was set ablaze by villagers. The commissioner for mining had to go to the village where the incident occurred to speak to the miners promising to set aside areas for them to mine.

These conflicts may have been prevented had there been transparency and a trusting relationship between all stakeholders. In addition, the government needed to have well-governed, well-funded, and stable local institutions able to provide a political voice for the benefit of the local communities. The local communities were blindsided even though the idea of FDI in Tanzania was vetted for some time. There was a need to engage local communities in the process from the beginning as stakeholders. They needed to understand how large-scale mining would benefit them as envisioned by the government i.e., bring employment, prosperity, education and training, infrastructure and other business opportunities due to the presence of the mining investments in the area (Lange, 2006).

Tanzania like Ghana has made some improvements by amending and enforcing legislation governing the mineral sector, while fostering economic partnership between

the government, foreign mining companies, and local communities surrounding the mines. This was a positive move by GOT considering the several mining conflicts that have occurred in recent years involving the local communities and large-scale mining companies. In addition, the three partners have agreed to engage in behaviors that would help resolve the conflicts and continue to strengthen the triangular relationship. Lange (2008) describes GOT's engagement efforts in collaboration with other local and foreign institutions. GOT together with Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) initiated public awareness campaigns in local communities around mining areas to explain limits of licenses issued to the mining companies; and also their own limits and responsibilities. GOT set up a task-force to document all mining sites in the country; sites with expired licenses or those found inactive were set aside for villagers and small-scale mining. In addition, GOT through the Ministry of Energy and Minerals collaborated with Global Mercury Project (GMP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Tan-Discovery to train thousands of small-scale miners on entrepreneurial skills.

Mining companies through corporate social responsibility (CRS) are forging direct relationships with local communities surrounding the mines in an effort to build trust and mutual respect between the parties. Mining companies are hiring people from the local communities with no experience, providing them with on-the-job basic training while sponsoring others for professional level training. These companies have also started to engage positively in local communities' developmental initiatives through donations to build up schools, hospitals and roads; provide clean water; and help with microfinance schemes for the locals to start up their own businesses (Lange, 2006).

Mining companies have taken initiatives to curb environmental problems by partnering with “environmental local ambassadors” allowing them to orient themselves with improved procedures of the mining operations. The ambassadors are to go out to the local communities to speak of the positive initiatives taken toward environmental protection (Newenham-Kahindi, 2011).

According to the Mineral Division Annual Report of 2014-2015, the mineral sector has resolved all pending mining disputes between small-scale miners and large-scale mining companies. The Commissioner for minerals had summoned hearing meetings concerning all pending disputes in accordance to Part VIII – Dispute Settlement, Section 102 of the Mining Act, 2010 stating: -

(1) The Commissioner may inquire into and decide all disputes between persons engaged in prospecting or mining operations, either among themselves or in relation to themselves and third parties other than the Government not so engaged, in connection with-

- a) the boundaries of any area subject to a mineral right;
- b) the claim by any person to be entitled to erect, cut, construct or use any pump, line of pipes, flume, race, drain, dam or reservoir for mining purposes, or to have priority of water taken, diverted, used or delivered, as against any other person claiming the same;
- c) the assessment and payment of compensation pursuant to this Act; or
- d) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) The Commissioner may make any order which may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the decision in proceedings pursuant to this Part, and

may order the payment, by any party to a dispute, of such compensation as may be reasonable, to any other party to the dispute. (Mining Act, 2010, p.76)

As illustrated above, all mineral-based conflicts have transpired between local communities surrounding the mines and large-scale mining companies. These conflicts were able to be contained and others resolved because they were small in scope and they involved small communities. The fear is that most mineral-based conflicts have a tendency to escalate covering multiple communities with various grievances causing full fledged civil wars. If anything like this happens to Tanzania the outcome will be disastrous since the country is already extremely diverse in religion, ethnicity and social economic status; the three common ingredients for civil wars in most African countries.

Tanzania needs to evaluate and adjust its overall distributive justice system, in particular the inequitable distribution of mineral resources to avoid the kind of fate that had befallen countries like Sierra Leone and Nigeria (Niger Delta). Despite abundance in minerals and oil, both countries have experienced the “resource curse” where their natural resources have failed to positively impact the economic growth or the development interests of the poor communities; resulting in economic dissatisfaction among their citizens leading to violent behavior and prolonged civil wars between various factions within those local communities (Newenham-Kahindi, 2011). Tanzania may want to follow the lead of countries like Botswana or Ghana in Sub-Sahara Africa that are hailed for using their natural resource wealth as a blessing toward the economic advancement of their countries and the welfare of their citizens. Botswana’s mining contribution to the GDP on average is about 40% per year (MFDP, 2016); while Ghana’s mining contribution to GDP averages around 5.2 % yearly (Amponsah-Tawiah, 2011).

Legislation governing the Mineral Sector and the Role of the Government

Key legislation governing the mineral sector has evolved overtime to lineup with the political atmosphere of the country. In 1920 the very first legislation to govern the mining sector was formulated under the British Rule. Order-in-Council, Article 8. (3), declared that all minerals underneath or above the surface in Tanganyika were vested in the Governor. Artisanal and small-scale miners no longer had the right to the minerals. By 1929 the Mining Ordinance was amended with provisions to encourage large-scale mining investments by large companies based in Britain and South Africa (URT, 2001).

Post-independence key legislation for mining in Tanzania was the 1979 Mining Act. It was the most comprehensive piece of legislation governing all mining activities. The Act assigned ownership of all mineral resources, licensing and prospecting to the State. The State allowed artisanal and small-scale owners to mine in areas designated for them by the Minister of Mines (SID, 2009).

The Mineral Policy of 1997 was as a result of Pro-FDI period. The Policy envisioned the liberalization of the mineral sector allowing both small and large scale mining to develop side-by-side. The Mining Act of 1998 was created to replace the 1979 Mining Act and enact the Mining Policy of 1997 (Lange, 2008). The Mineral Policy of 2009 was formulated to rectify portions of the Mineral Policy of 1997 that were no longer in alignment with the vision of the mineral sector. According to the government,

The Mineral Policy of 2009 aims at strengthening integration of the mineral sector with other sectors of the economy; improving economic environment for investment; maximizing benefits from mining, improving the legal environment; strengthening capacity for administration of the mineral sector; developing small-

scale miners; promoting and facilitating value addition to minerals; and strengthening environmental management. (URT, 2009, pp. 5-6)

The Mineral Policy of 2009 was followed by the 2010 Mineral Act which superseded the 1998 Mineral Act to enact the new Mineral Policy of 2009. Up until recently Tanzania's mineral sector was governed by the Mineral Policy of 2009 and the 2010 Mineral Act (MEM, 2016). On 4th July, 2017 under the current 5th regime, a new Act known as the *Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) act, 2017* to amend certain written laws in the extractive industry and financial laws was passed by the Parliament of the united Republic of Tanzania for the purpose of enhancing control and compliance, ensuring maximum collection of revenues and securing national interests (URT, 2017).

The Mineral Policy of 1997 changed the role of the government from that of ownership of all mineral resources and controller of all mining activities; to that of a regulator, promoter, and a facilitator of mineral activities, service provider and investor. According to both Mineral Policies of 1997 and 2009 respectively, GOT roles include:

“to formulate policy, establish guidelines and regulate the mineral sector; promote and facilitate private investments; and provide essential services needed by the mines. The Government may participate strategically in mining activities such as exploration, mineral exploitation and value addition. This will stimulate other sectors of the economy and increase benefits to the nation” (URT, 1997, pp. 27-28; URT, 2009, pp. 25-26).

We have seen the historical development of mining in Tanzania and how it has helped the surrounding communities within the mining districts. We have also seen the gap in literature with regard to non-mining rural districts and the effect of mining in those

districts. Since there has not been a study documenting how mining in Tanzania has benefitted non-mining rural districts and its population, or a comparative study between mining and non-mining rural districts and how similar or different they are vis-à-vis the benefits from mineral resource wealth; the objective for this study has been to explore and document real-life experiences of citizens living in non-mining rural districts and their perspectives of inequitable distributive justice in mineral resource wealth. The study should hopefully shed some light on the insights and experiences of inequitable distributive justice in mineral resources, and expose any existing disparities between mining and non-mining rural districts from the perspectives of 15 individuals living in non-mining rural districts.

Virtually five decades ago citizens of Tanzania were clearly affirmed by the Arusha Declaration of 1967, the governing constitution of the time, that “*Tanzania’s natural resources are national resources for the benefit of all Tanzanian citizens.*” (The Arusha Declaration, 1967). Even though the political orientation of the country has changed drastically from 1967, governing legislation revised and institutions restructured to align with the new and current orientation; the perception of Tanzanians across the nation with regard to the ownership of the country’s natural resource has not changed. Citizens across the country see mineral resource wealth as a gift from God for their benefit; and not just for the benefit of the foreign mining companies, local communities around the mines. It is GOT’s responsibility to ensure mineral revenues received are distributed fairly for the benefit of all citizens to avoid resource-curse civil wars like those of Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

The study employed the theory of relative deprivation, and human needs theory for the theoretical framework. These theories are highly regarded in social sciences despite their limited empirical testing. They were essential to understanding the holistic experiences of co-researchers; as they involve digging deep and uncovering both feelings and needs in trying to reach to the core essence of the studied phenomenon.

The Theory of Relative Deprivation

Relative Deprivation Theory (RDT) is a sociological theory suitable for both macro and micro-level conflicts, and it can be used for a variety of conflicts i.e. inter-personal or inter-group. It has both psychological and material components. Runciman (1966) derives his notion of relative deprivation from the maxim that “people’s attitudes, aspirations and grievances largely depends on the frame of reference within which they are conceived.” Robert Merton, an American sociologist, was one of the very first people to use the term “relative deprivation theory.” Merton’s premise of the theory of relative deprivation is “that self-appraisal depends upon people’s comparisons of their own situation with that of other people perceived as being comparable to them” (Merton, 1949).

Pruitt and Kim (2004) further expound the idea behind the theory that feelings of being relatively deprived emerge when people start to develop negative feelings and start to compare their unpleasant social situations to those of others. Gurr (2011)’s definition of relative deprivation is “perceived discrepancy between men’s value expectations and their value capabilities.” He describes the differences between value expectations and value capabilities noting value expectations are goods and conditions of life; and the

value capabilities are those goods and conditions that people believe they are able to attain given the social means available to them.

Relative deprivation can cause a sense of hopelessness for those deprived and do not see the possibility for change. This in turn may cause the aspirations to diminish (Gurr, 2011). The deprived may also self-correct their aspirations to fit reality when they realize that their feelings of deprivation are not an actual reality but perceived reality. Not every deprived person becomes contentious, however, there have been many instances where relative deprivation has prompted conflicts once those deprived recognized the possibility for change from their actions.

Runciman (1966) explains how the frame of reference as the driving force behind relative deprivation. That people have no reason to expect or hope for more than what they can achieve, they will be less discontented with what they have, or even grateful simply to be able to hold on to it;” however, “if they have been led to see as a possible goal the relative prosperity of some more fortunate community with which they can directly compare themselves then they will remain discontent with their lot until they have succeeded in catching up.”

Theory’s Strengths. Relative deprivation has been instrumental for social movements resulting in social change since 1970s. RDT is easily adaptable to a variety of situations with perceived or actual feelings of deprivation, and it has been used to analyze and understand political, economic, and social deprivations as the main cause of unrest across societies.

Theory’s Limitations and Criticisms. Ronfeldt, (2009) doubts relative deprivation alone can cause civil unrest. That people are quick to throw in relative

deprivation as a cause for civil unrest. According to Ronfeldt (2009), a sequence of instigating events must transpire before civil unrest, and that relative deprivation alone is not enough to cause civil unrest. Another criticism brought forth with regard to this theory is the fact that not everyone who is relatively deprived reacts violently. The counter responses for the criticism has been parties may self-correct their aspirations to fit reality when they realize the deprivation is not an actual reality but perceived reality. That people only rebel when they perceive the possibility of change from their actions.

RDT is appropriate for this study as it looks at citizens' frame of reference with regard to natural resources wealth belonging to all citizens, and how those who do not benefit from mineral resource wealth feel relatively deprived compared to their fellow citizens. As expressed earlier in the study, GOT through the mineral sector has indorsed foreign large-scale mining companies to operate in the country since the mid-1990s. Subsequently Tanzania has been receiving substantial amount of mineral revenues from the mining companies through taxation and royalties. Local communities surrounding the mines have experienced the boom in employment, school and health facilities, infrastructure, clean water, and other business opportunities as a result of having mining investments in their districts. Despite some earlier conflicts in the region the triangular relationship between GOT, mining companies, and local communities has improved. Mining companies through CSR continue to support district initiatives for sustainable development. Non-mining rural districts feel abandoned by their own government as they do not have similar support.

Basic developments like those experienced in mining rural districts have not yet taken place in non-mining rural districts. People living in non-mining rural districts have

yet to see their lives improve as a result of mineral revenues. They continue to wallow in poverty while they see their fellow citizens lives improve. The youth from non-mining rural districts have been migrating to the mining districts because there is nothing at 'home.' They leave behind their aging parents and young siblings to fend for themselves, while they seek greener pastures in the mining districts that continue to transform into bigger districts with bigger towns and more opportunities for the local population.

Human Needs Theory

Human Needs Theory (HNT) is a conflict resolution theory that can be used to analyze both micro and macro level conflicts. Maslow (1970) and Burton (1979) are credited with the advancement of the HNT; which postulates that unmet basic human needs are the root cause of most intractable conflicts. Maslow's needs pyramid ranks human needs in a specific order starting with the most basic and most important: physiological needs: food, water, shelter; safety and security; love, affection and belongingness; esteem; and self-actualization at the very top of the pyramid (Maslow, 1970).

Burton's human needs model consists of a list of basic human needs required to maintain peace and harmony in any society. The needs are universal and essential to the livelihood of all human-beings. Burton's human needs include safety and security, belongingness, self-esteem, personal fulfillment, identity, cultural security, freedom, distributive justice, and participation (Burton, 1979). Rosenberg (2003) is another HNT theorist whose human needs model is comprised of the need for physical nurturance, interdependence, love integrity, autonomy, play, celebration and mourning, and spiritual communion. Theorists of HNT believe these needs are essential for the overall well-

being of humanity and if the needs remain unmet there is greater potential for conflict. Rosenberg (2003) emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between needs and positions; for which he explains that needs are universal and non-negotiable; whereas positions (satisfiers) are cultural, contextual, specific and negotiable. The theorists' ideas have contributed tremendously to the development of HNT in the field of conflict resolution.

Theory's Strengths. HNT like other social theories has its strengths and weaknesses. KOK (2007) asserts some of HNT's strengths which include its wide applicability. HNT can be applied to all levels of society and in different types of conflicts: intra-personal, inter-personal, inter-group, and international. HNT focuses on the causes of conflict and how best parties' needs can be met. KOK says there is a sense of common humanity brought about by the theory as it tries to unify human beings from all works of life, region, and cultural background around common themes. He also points out that these human needs are non-negotiable and must be met for conflict to dissolve.

Theory's Limitations and Criticisms. KOK, (2007) points out Human Needs' limitations which include the idea of individual perception which contradicts the universality of all needs. KOK argues people may not perceive certain needs in the same way others perceive those needs. Also the question of prioritization of needs since the universal notion is that all needs have equal standing. He queries the significance of ranking human needs in a pyramid – wondering if conflict would end if one has physiological needs met but not the safety/security needs. Such theoretical gaps make the theory seem incomplete even though it may be sufficient to explaining most social conflicts.

HNT is relevant for this study as it depicts different kinds of unmet basic needs experienced by citizens of Tanzania due to poverty. Earlier in the study, it was shown that the nation has high poverty levels despite its impressive GDP of around 7%. The country's national poverty line identifies two types of poverty: basic needs poverty and food or extreme poverty. Tanzania's national basic needs poverty level is about 28.2%; whereas extreme poverty level is about 9.7%; mostly found in non-mining rural districts (THDR, 2014). According to the above statistics, 9.7% of the population are suffering from extreme poverty; meaning they lack the most basic needs to survive: food, clean water, and shelter which Maslow (1970) calls those physiological needs. If physiological needs are unmet subsequently needs such as those of safety and security, belongingness and love, self-esteem, personal fulfillment, and so forth cannot be attained. Physiological needs are survival needs that must be attained to be able to pursue other basic needs. Socio-economic insecurity is apparent as a result of high poverty and high unemployment in the non-mining rural districts. Youth abandon their families and their home-lands in search of a better life elsewhere because of extreme poverty; they may gain employment to satisfy their physiological needs but lose belonging and love needs as they are no longer with their loved ones.

Each basic need is universal and vital to all humans although some may be of immediate nature than others such as food, water, and shelter. In essence all these needs whether basic or secondary are non-negotiable and necessary for the overall well-being of an individual regardless of the cultural context. The whole is more than the sum of its parts. Individual needs are important but do not complete a person. As human beings we strive to reach our wholeness and basic human needs are measurements of how we are

doing. Therefore whether it is the national basic needs poverty number of 28.2% or the universal global poverty number of 46.6, Tanzanian citizens suffering from poverty with some if not most of the unmet physiological and other basic needs the potential for conflict is greater as their needs continue to be unmet and their situation unchanged.

Every Tanzanian citizen, as a shareholder of mineral resource wealth, needs to benefit or at least perceive benefit from the natural resource wealth of the country in this case mineral resource revenues.

Chapter 3: Research Method

Qualitative Research

The purpose of this study was to understand the lived experiences and perceptions of fifteen citizens living in eight non-mining rural districts in Mainland Tanzania; to better understand their experiences of the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth phenomenon. Since the main focus was to understand real-life experiences of co-researchers and reveal their perspectives, meanings, and subjective views; the qualitative research approach using transcendental phenomenological design was the best suited method for this study. According to Creswell (2007), a qualitative research is “an inquiry process of understanding based on a distinct methodological tradition of inquiry that explores a social or human problem.” Qualitative research methodology allowed for in-depth explanations through open-ended interview questions revealing participants’ perspectives, meanings and their subjective views through meaningful data (Creswell, 2007). In contrast, quantitative research would not have been suitable for this particular study of lived experiences. Quantitative research deals more with frequency distributions and analysis of causal relationships between variables, and less on in-depth information needed to understand individuals’ shared lived experiences of phenomena (Creswell, 2004).

Transcendental Phenomenological Design

The phenomenological approach was particularly useful as it allowed the researcher to achieve in-depth understanding of the phenomenon by focusing on the description of the experiences from co-researchers. Creswell (2007) defines phenomenology as “a type of study describing the meaning of experiences of a

phenomenon for several individuals... researcher reduces the experiences to a central meaning or the 'essence' of the experience." Edmund Husserl was a great pioneer of transcendental phenomenology. He has influenced the work of several scholars including Clark Moustakas's (1994) *Phenomenological Research Methods*; of which Moustakas describes Husserl's transcendental phenomenology i.e. that it "emphasizes subjectivity and discovery of the essences of experience and provides a systematic and disciplined methodology for derivation of knowledge" (p.45). Moustakas (1994) defines transcendental phenomenology as "a scientific study of the appearance of things, of phenomena just as we see them and as they appear to us in consciousness."

Transcendental phenomenological design was chosen for its descriptive and inclusivity nature of looking at an experience through both noema and noesis, two aspects of intentionality resulting to the wholeness of the experience (Moustakas, 1994). With intentionality referring to consciousness, Moustakas (1994) stresses "we be present to ourselves and to things in the world" and that the recognition of "self and the world are inseparable components of meaning." Transcendental phenomenology "adheres to what can be discovered through reflection on subjective acts and their objective correlates" (Moustakas, 1994). Unlike hermeneutics phenomenology where phenomenology is both a descriptive and an interpretative process, and where the researcher mediates between different meanings through interpretations (Creswell, 2007; van Manen, 1990); transcendental phenomenology's emphasis is more on the description of co-researchers lived experiences and less on the interpretive aspect of the researcher (Creswell, 2007).

Moustakas (1994), describes phenomenology as "the first method of knowledge because it begins with 'things themselves;'" and "it is also the final court of appeal." He

designates a systematic process of moving from concrete data to abstract concepts and underlying meanings through a Phenomenological Model (p. 180).

The model has four essential processes which the researcher followed to derive knowledge. The researcher decided to present the summary of the model using the figure below:

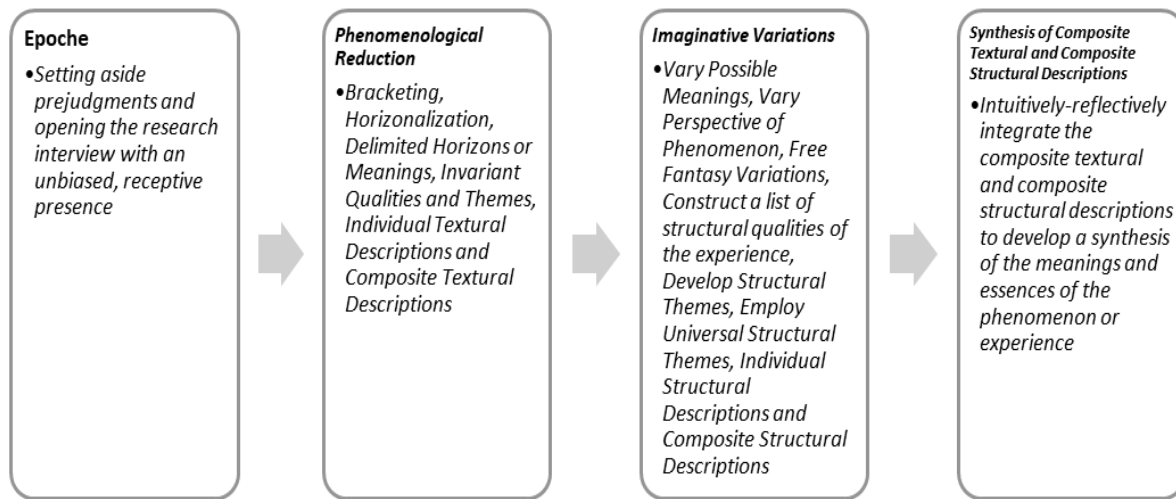


Figure 1. Outline Summary of the Phenomenological Model (Moustakas, 1994; pp. 180-181)

In addition to following the phenomenological model, the researcher used the modified van Kaam method of analysis (Moustakas, 1994) to organize, analyze and synthesize data. NVivo 11 for Windows a qualitative analysis software was used during the process of Phenomenological Reduction helped to create memos, coding schemes, word search, themes and summaries; in order to facilitate the discovery of expressions, themes, constructs, meanings and essences relevant to co-researchers' experience of inequitable distribution of mineral resource revenues phenomenon.

Population and Sampling

A purposeful sampling of 15 individuals of different ages, genders, tribes, household compositions, and occupations; who were not affiliated with mining or mining

businesses and resided in non-mining rural districts were selected from a pool of 28 respondents. The sample covered all eight non-mining rural districts under investigation: Lushoto and Korogwe in Tanga region, Same in Kilimanjaro region, Mufindi and Wanging'ombe in Iringa region, Kilombero in Morogoro region and Kibiti and Rufiji in Coast region. Creswell (2007), describes purposeful sampling in qualitative studies as a Strategy that allows the researcher to choose “individuals and sites for study that can purposefully inform an understanding of the research problem and central phenomenon in the study” (p. 125).

The purposeful sampling was critical in this study because it targeted individuals from the non-mining rural districts under inquiry in order to access potential participants meeting the criteria for the study. Selected co-researchers met the inclusion criteria set for the research study which included being a resident of one of the eight non-mining rural districts under study; a Tanzanian citizen regardless of gender, race, ethnicity; not an affiliate of mining and/or mining businesses; must be 18 years or older and able to understand and speak either English language or Kiswahili language fluently. The exclusion criteria included emancipated young adults who had not yet reached the age of majority (18 years), individuals who resided on a part-time basis in the non-mining rural districts selected for the study, and individuals who showed lack of comprehension to what was being requested of them during the initial phone consultation who would not be selected as potential co-researchers to avoid their exploitation or misunderstanding.

Recruitment Process

Recruitment of participants was done through a gatekeeper who happens to be familiar with the researcher. The researcher contacted the gatekeeper by phone to discuss

the possibility of being the gatekeeper. After a brief discussion and explanation of what the researcher's intentions and goals for the study were, the gatekeeper accepted the task granted the researcher had to take care of all expenses related to the research study including travel and room and board. The gatekeeper had local contacts in the non-mining rural districts and knew of specific places to recruit individuals meeting the inclusion criteria for the study. The researcher emailed the Participation Letter (Appendix B) in both English and Kiswahili versions to the gatekeeper; explaining to the gatekeeper what the inclusion criteria was for the study after the researcher received an approval letter (Appendix A) from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) to commence the research study in Tanzania. The gatekeeper spoke to people she met in the market place, coffee shops, and on the streets; trying to target individuals meeting the inclusion criteria and asking them if they may be interested in participating in a research study entitled: Citizens Experience of Inequitable Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenue in Tanzania: A Phenomenological Inquiry.

The gatekeeper visited all eight non-mining rural districts recruiting about 40 potential participants and handing each a copy of the participation letter within two weeks. The gatekeeper explained to the potential participants that if they were interested in participating in the study, they needed to respond directly to the researcher using any of the provided telephone numbers or addresses within a week of receiving the participation letter. The researcher's goal with such a huge recruitment pool was to receive at least 24 responses:- 3 responses per district to allow for a diverse selection pool and backup in case of problems where selected participants decided not to participate or left midway through the research study. The huge pool prevented a second

wave of recruitment and saved time and resources for both the researcher and the gatekeeper who would have had to go back to the recruitment process. Providentially this did not happen, within a few days of arriving in Tanzania the researcher started receiving responses by phone. After brief introductions and explanation about the study with potential participants, and answering their initial questions and concerns regarding participation in the study, the researcher took notes of important information from these initial phone consultations using a notepad. Researcher made note of the names, age, gender, contact information, district residency, citizenship, and occupation. This information served two purposes: to have their contact information once selected to participate in the study and also to verify if they met the inclusion criteria. At the end of each phone consultation the researcher explained to each potential participant that the researcher was waiting to hear from all other potential participants before selecting participants for the study and that depending on the amount of responses received some of the potential participants may end up not participating in the study.

A total of 28 responses out of 40 Participation Letters were received all by phone. The responses came from all eight districts some yielding more responses than others. The researcher purposefully selected 15 participants out of the pool of 28 of different age, gender, occupation and tribe/ethnicity. The researcher ensured each district was represented. Some districts had two participants due to the participants varying occupations hence different lived-experiences. The Researcher contacted each of the selected participants by phone to set up a date, time, and location convenient to them; and where the signing of the Informed Consent Form (Appendix C) and a face-to-face

interview would be conducted. The Researcher also contacted all those not selected at the time to personally thank them for their willingness to participate in the research study. Researcher kindly requested each of them if it was alright to contact them at a later date in case any of the selected participants decided not to participate or abandoned the study.

Research Interview Questions

Research interview questions were comprised of both open-ended and closed questions. Open-ended questions were fashioned to ultimately capture the essence of the overarching or main question: What meaning(s) do citizens in the non-mining rural districts attribute to their experiences regarding their benefiting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth? Other than the closed questions for demographic purpose, open-ended interview questions were far-reaching allowing for in-depth descriptions of the lived experiences and the uncovering of the meanings behind the experiences of co-researchers (Creswell, 2007).

Main interview questions focused on the substance of the research problem; while appropriate verbal probes such as follow up questions: You mentioned ... describe that in more detail for me? In addition, non-verbal probes such as pausing a bit for the co-researcher to continue talking, showing interest by leaning forward to encourage the co-researcher to continue talking while the researcher takes notes was used accordingly. The probes helped the researcher control the length of answers and degree of detail, clarifying unclear sentences, and keeping the conversation on topic (Rubin & Rubin, 2005). All questions except probes were pre-determined to be used with each co-researcher during face-to-face individual interviews. Probes were only used during the interviews when the researcher understood the interview responses to be insufficient or unclear. The structure

of the interview questions was as follows: Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 demographic questions; followed by questions 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11 directly related to the main research question; and questions 8 and 10 probe questions used for complexity and lucidity as explained above. The following are the actual interview questions asked of each co-researcher during their face-to-face interviews:

1. How old are you?
2. What is your gender?
3. What is your occupation?
4. What district do you live in?
5. Can you tell me about the district you live in now?
6. How is it the same or different from a rural mining district?
7. How do you see the distribution of mining revenues in the country? What has been your experience on the distribution of the mineral revenues?
8. You mentioned ... describe that in more detail for me (follow up question).
9. What have you experienced in terms of the distribution of mining revenues?
10. You mentioned... tell me what that is like for you (follow up question).
11. What kinds of things should the government deal with here in your district, and what specifically would you like done about the distribution of mining revenues?

Informed Consent and Confidentiality

The study followed ethical research guidelines established by Nova Southeastern University's Institutional Review Board (IRB). The researcher sought the approval and the signing of the consent forms before data collection. To ensure there were no ethical violations with regard to gaining informed consent, disclosure about the purpose of the

study, and confidentiality; the researcher went over the written informed consent form with each selected participant to ensure that they understood and agreed with all aspects of the informed consent form before signing. Each participant was given a consent form to sign before participating in the study. Copies were given to each participant for their records. They were informed of the purpose of the study and their right to withdraw from the study at any point upon request; emphasizing there would be no repercussion to those participants who decide to terminate their participation in the study, and they would be removed immediately thereafter. In addition, participants were informed that any information that may have been collected before the withdrawal date from the study, would be kept safely with other research records for 36 months (3 years) after the conclusion of the study and may be used as a part of the research per the IRB protocol.

Since confidentiality is an ethical principle in research with human participants, the researcher informed interviewees that participation is confidential and to protect their anonymity the researcher would be assigning an alphanumeric code for each participant. Their real names or any other identifying information that would potentially compromise their anonymity would be crossed out or deleted from the documents or placed in a safe place with other research data until 3 years after the conclusion of the study of which all research materials will be completely destroyed.

Data Collection

The process of collecting data consist of primarily in-depth interviews in a phenomenological study (Creswell; 2007). The data collection approach included semi-structured in-depth interviews that were audiotaped and then transcribed by the researcher. In qualitative studies, interviews unlike other types of conversations,

necessitate “intense listening..., respect for and curiosity about what people say, willingness to acknowledge what is not understood, and the ability to ask about what is not yet known” (Rubin & Rubin; 2005).

Interview Process

In accordance with the transcendental phenomenological process, researchers must start with a bias-free state through epoche to allow for new unfettered knowledge to come through (Moustakas, 1994). The researcher practiced epoche through reflective meditation before each subsequent interview to be rid of preconceptions and prejudgments that may have ascended after attentively listening to co-researchers as they described their lived experiences. The researcher is very familiar with Tanzania; hence basic knowledge of citizens living in non-mining areas and floating concerns regarding distribution of mineral benefits existed on the researcher’s mind. This process allowed the researcher to pursue the research with a clean slate of unbiased looking, able to see and receive fresh data from each co-researcher.

In depth face-to-face semi-structured interviews averaging 40 minutes; with the shortest at 31 minutes and the longest at 53 minutes, were conducted with co-researchers. All interviews were done in Kiswahili language which was co-researchers’ preferred language, with exception of a few English words used by some co-researchers. The researcher anticipated conducting interviews in either language and prepared both versions of the interview questions. There was no need for translators during the interviews nor were they needed during transcriptions or translations since the researcher is highly fluent in both Kiswahili and English languages. At times, the researcher used a Swahili – English /English-Swahili dictionary to confirm meanings since some words or

expressions may have different connotations. The same interview questions comprising of both open-ended and closed-ended questions were asked of each co-researcher. Open-ended questions focused on the substance of the main research question (Creswell, 2007); while closed-ended questions were asked for demographic purposes only. The researcher also used bracketing to help direct the focus of the interview questions and topic (Moustakas, 1994).

Appropriate verbal probes and non-verbal probes such as nodding and pausing a bit for the interviewee to continue talking, showing interest by leaning forward to encourage the interviewee to continue talking while the researcher took notes were used accordingly. The probes were useful in that they helped the researcher take control of the length and the degree of detail of the answers, clarify unclear sentences, and keeping the conversation on topic. The researcher, as a data-gathering instrument used attentive listening skills, while observing and trying to understand co-researchers as they were describing their lived experiences during the interviews (Rubin & Rubin, 2005).

After obtaining permission from co-researchers, interviews were audiotaped using a Philips digital recorder and a backup digital recorder from Tap-Media Ltd app version 2.1 for iPhone. Interviews were conducted in a comfortable, private, and noise-free setting suitable to the co-researchers within their respective districts. Password protected electronic files had been established before the interviews to store research materials and any other materials that may have had the potential to compromise the anonymity of co-researchers. Co-researchers were each assigned alphanumeric codes at the onset of their interviews starting from CoRes01 to CoRes15; CoRes01 being the first interview and so forth.

Manual verbatim data transcription followed not so long after the completion of interviews. The Philips LFH-7177 transcription kit could not be used as originally envisioned as it was not able to capture most of the data in Kiswahili language.

Therefore, the researcher manually transcribed data in Kiswahili language, then translated the transcripts from Kiswahili language to the English language before incorporating data into the study. The researcher allotted specific times for data transcription, where there would be no interruptions of any kind usually at night after 8:00 pm. The researcher used playback feature of the recorder and the back-up digital recorder where necessary to ensure data was clearly heard and accurately transcribed. Data was transcribed in the privacy of a secured private room in a hotel while conducting interviews in rural non-mining districts, and in the privacy of a home office at a residence in Tanzania.

Translation of transcripts from Kiswahili language to English language was also done in the privacy of a home office at a residence in Tanzania.

In addition to the interviews, the researcher has reviewed both published primary and secondary sources i.e. books, scholarly research papers, reports, and official government websites to conduct the study.

Unit of Analysis

Each interviewee, also known as a co-researcher in the study was considered a unit of analysis. There were a total of 15 units of analysis for the study.

Data Analysis

Transcribed data was organized, analyzed, and synthesized following Moustakas' modification of the van Kaam method of analysis of phenomenological data (Moustakas, 1994). The method of analysis (see Appendix D) provided a step-by-step process of

analyzing each individual transcript; allowing for stratum of descriptions of co-researchers' lived experiences that led up to a tableau of meanings and essences of the phenomenon (Moustakas, 1994). Phenomenological reduction was done using NVivo 11 for Windows: a qualitative analysis software that helps to create memos, coding schemes, word search, themes, and summaries. The software facilitated the discovery of expressions, themes, constructs, meanings and essences relevant to the co-researchers' experience of the phenomenon. The software was also used as a backup storage place for research data during phenomenological processes. In addition to NVivo 11, Microsoft Word was used for data transcription and storage while Excel 2013 was used in step 1 and step 2 of the modified van Kaam method of analysis to simplify the processes.

The researcher employed the seven-step modified van Kaam phenomenological method of analysis to analyze co-researchers' transcripts (Moustakas, 1994). Reflective meditation was practiced at the beginning of each process to allow for the freshness of the new ideas. All transcripts were read and re-read to get a general sense of them.

Step 1: With research question in mind, the reduction of the transcribed data started with the reading and identifying significant statements relevant to the lived experience of inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth; otherwise known as the process of horizontalization (Moustakas, 1994). All significant statements were placed in an excel spreadsheet (Appendix: E) with their corresponding co-researchers' demographic information.

Step 2: To determine invariant constituents of the experience, the researcher assessed each significant statement using bracketing leaving only horizons of the experience relating to the phenomenon. Any overlapping, repetitive or vague expressions

were eliminate. Invariant constituents and their corresponding co-researchers' demographic information were then imported into NVivo 11 for further analysis.

Step 3: Invariant constituents of related experiences were clustered and labelled using open coding to create core themes of the experiences.

Step 4: The researcher checked the invariant constituents and their accompanying themes to ensure they were clearly conveyed and matched with both the complete transcription and the translation.

Step 5: Established invariant constituents and themes were then used to construct individual textural descriptions of the experience for each co-researcher, using verbatim examples from the transcribed interviews. The researcher created individual maps in NVivo to determine themes connected to individual co-researchers which helped facilitate this process.

Step 6: Following the phenomenological reduction, the researcher used imaginative variations and individual textural descriptions to create individual structural description of the experience. Imaginative variations prompted different viewpoints of the phenomenon from “opposing meanings and various roles;” including “Free Fantasy Variations:” which allowed the researcher to freely ruminate possible structural qualities or dynamics that shaped the textural qualities. Possible structural qualities were listed and clustered into themes considering time, space, relationship to self, to others; bodily concerns, causal or intentional structures to form co-researchers' individual structural descriptions of the experience (Moustakas, 1994).

Step 7: Each co-researcher's individual textural-structural description of the meanings and essences of the experience was constructed, incorporating the invariant

constituents and themes. From the Individual Textural-Structural Descriptions, the researcher developed a Composite Structural Description of the meanings and essences of the experience, representing the group as a whole (Moustakas, 1994).

Integrating composite textural and composite structural descriptions intuitively and reflectively helped establish a synthesis of the meanings and essences of the inequitable distribution of mineral resources phenomenon (Moustakas, 1994).

Data analysis using modified van Kaam method of analysis by Moustakas (1994) was technical and tedious. The use of NVivo 11 software helped facilitate the analysis process. Reporting for the study is in the form of a written dissertation; allowing for rich and understandable descriptions while providing significant evidence for theoretical conclusions (Rubin & Rubin; 2005).

Instrumentation and Instrument Reliability

There are several ways a qualitative researcher can address issues of reliability in qualitative research. Creswell (2007) states reliability can be greater “if the researcher obtains detailed field notes by employing a good-quality tape for recording and by transcribing the tape” (p. 209). The primary instrument used in data collection was a Philips digital recorder. A second digital recorder from Tap-Media Ltd app version 2.1 for iPhone was also used as a backup. Both instruments recorded in-depth interviews between researcher and co-researchers. The researcher used a laptop computer and a desktop computer interchangeably both loaded with Microsoft Office 2013: Word document, Excel spreadsheet and NVivo 11 software. While in the field, the researcher used the recorders and the laptop to transcribe and store data in the hard drive using Microsoft Word document.

Additional notes were taken using a notepad for things observed by the researcher but not a part of the interview questioning such as co-researchers' body language and the setting. Transcripts and other digital documents were later transferred to a desk top computer in a home office for further processing and analysis using a thumb drive: Memorex Travel Drive 1GB. All the instruments mentioned above were valuable in the phenomenological processes and dependable.

Validity

There are many perspectives and different strategies of validation in qualitative studies. Creswell (2007) considers “‘validation’ in qualitative research to be an attempt to assess the ‘accuracy’ of the findings, as best described by the researcher and the participants...that any report of research is a representation by the author” (p. 207). Several validity strategies were observed in order to increase the reliability of the research findings.

These strategies included observing the prescribed transcendental phenomenological method: Moustakas's (1994) modified van Kaam method of analysis, including the use of epoche through reflective-meditation to try and remove researcher's bias or pre-judgements that might have interfered with the understanding of meanings of co-researchers' lived experiences. The process of epoche was essential considering researcher's aforementioned familiarity with Tanzania. The use of an adequate sample of fifteen co-researchers and interviewing them until saturation of data was achieved allowed for rich, thick descriptions that might qualify readers to make decisions regarding transferability to other settings with similar characteristics (Creswell, 2007).

The peer debriefing technique as articulated by Lincoln & Guba (1985) was employed in order to achieve trustworthiness for the study. The researcher used a trusted peer debriefer with ample knowledge of qualitative research to help maintain researcher's trustworthiness by questioning about methods, meanings, and interpretations. Accounts of peer debriefing sessions were written down in a notepad and stored away together with other research materials.

Member-checking took place after transcription to confirm the accuracy of some of the interview data with only eight of the co-researchers via email. Member-checking was not accomplished with every member since some co-researchers did not have email accessibility and the researcher had already left the field. In that case the researcher relied on the back-up instrumentation used during data collection (Creswell, 2007).

Ethical Considerations

Piloting research with human participants mandates researchers to follow certain ethical guidelines. Edwards & Mauthner (2002) explain that the responsibility of obtaining informed consent for participation in research lies with the researcher, that researchers must protect participants from potential harm and safeguard their anonymity and confidentiality.

The study followed ethical research guidelines established by Nova Southeastern University's IRB. Each co-researcher signed an informed consent form before participating in the study. Alphanumeric identification codes from "CoRes01 to CoRes15" were assigned to all participants to maintain anonymity and confidentiality. Their real names or any other identifying information that may have had the potential to

compromise their privacy was either crossed out from the documents or placed in a safe place with other research materials.

Digital data has been safely stored on the researcher's password-protected computer; whereas research documents and signed consent forms are safely stored in a locked file cabinet at the researcher's home office accessible only to the researcher. All research materials will be preserved for 36 months after the publication of the study, after which the researcher will then destroy all research materials by permanently deleting digital tapes and computer files and shredding all signed consent forms and documents.

Limitations

Qualitative phenomenology as a research method, provided a deep understanding of the phenomenon as experienced by the fifteen co-researchers. However, there are some limitations to the methodology and the study in general that may have affected the outcome of the study in spite of the processes, strategies and techniques used to ensure and increase methodological rigor. Even though qualitative research allows for theoretical generalization and makes no claims about factual generalization, Rahman (2016) explains the use of a small purposeful sample of participants in qualitative research may make it difficult for some scholars or policy makers to take the study seriously; particularly if they do not align with the findings of the study suggesting they cannot be generalized beyond the scope of the study.

Focusing solemnly on subjective data of lived experiences and their meanings may blind sight researchers to leaving out other contextual sensitivities that may add to the overall essence of the phenomenon under study (Rahman, 2016). Bracketing all

personal experiences may have been impossible (Creswell, 2007); even though the researcher strived to block past experiences through epoche while focusing on the main research question, subconsciously there may have been a slippage of experiences that may not been detected.

As a novice researcher, the methodology for this study was long and tedious. Training to master every aspect of the transcendental phenomenological process from epoche to phenomenological reduction using Moustakas' modified van Kaam method (1994); to imaginative variations and synthesis of data meant long laboring hours which at times was discouraging. The researcher was privileged to have had a knowledgeable and accessible support system in dissertation committee members and the peer-de-briefer for guidance. Researchers in academic institutions may retreat from using the methodology without a knowledgeable and accessible support system (Griffin, 2004).

Chapter 4: Results

Presentation and Analysis of Data

The purpose of the qualitative phenomenological study was to understand the meanings and core essences of inequitable distribution of mineral resource revenue; through lived experiences of fifteen individuals living in non-mining rural districts in Mainland TZ. The investigation into the phenomenon involved a purposeful sampling of individuals, data collection through interviews and data analysis using Moustakas' modified van Kaam method of analysis. Through the transcendental phenomenological process which started with broad descriptions of raw data into a more focused insight of the experience; the researcher was presented with a detailed understanding of the phenomenon under study. Findings may allow for a broad view of the essences of the lived experience of inequitable distribution of mineral resource revenue in Tanzania.

Participants Demographics

A purposeful sample of 15 participants matching the inclusion criteria was selected out of a pool of 28 respondents. All participants were recruited through a gatekeeper as explained in chapter 3. Participants came from eight non-mining rural districts in Mainland TZ. Their ages ranged from 19-85 years. There were 4 females and 11 males in the study; reflecting the shortage of female respondents from the original pool of 28 individuals; of which 7 were females and 21 males. Participants had varied occupations and were given alphanumeric codes to protect their anonymity and confidentiality as illustrated in Table 1 below generated by NVivo 11 software.

Table 1

Participant Demographics

	Alphanumeric Code	Age	Gender	Occupation	District
1	CoRes01	60	Male	Consultant	Same
2	CoRes02	55	Male	Teacher	Same
3	CoRes03	85	Male	Farmer	Same
4	CoRes04	19	Male	Mechanic	Lushoto
5	CoRes05	37	Male	Teacher	Lushoto
6	CoRes06	60	Male	Farmer	Korogwe
7	CoRes07	69	Male	Farmer	Korogwe
8	CoRes08	40	Male	Farmer/Researcher	Kilombero
9	CoRes09	38	Female	Entrepreneur/Housewife	Kilombero
10	CoRes10	29	Female	Teacher	Mufindi
11	CoRes11	34	Male	Economist	Mufindi
12	CoRes12	37	Female	Executive Officer	Wanging'ombe
13	CoRes13	37	Male	Development Officer	Wanging'ombe
14	CoRes14	56	Male	Medical Officer	Kibiti
15	CoRes15	42	Female	Nurse	Rufiji

Data Collection Procedure

After the identification and selection of 15 individuals for the study, the researcher accompanied by the gatekeeper travelled to the districts under study; starting with the furthest from the researcher's base whilst in TZ. Data gathering process lasted three weeks and was consistent with that described in chapter 3; starting with the explanation and the signing of informed consent form. Once copies were signed, one for the researcher and one for the participant; the researcher requested 15 minutes away from the participant to prepare for the interview which also included practicing epoche to rid of any bias or prejudgment. The researcher alone conducted in-depth interviews with each co-researcher starting with Same, Lushoto, and Korogwe districts in the north-eastern part of the country; followed by Mufindi, Wanging'ombe, and Kilombero districts in the

south-western highlands of the country; and ended data collection process in Rufiji and Kibiti districts in the east coast of Tanzania.

Interviews were recorded using a digital audio-recorder and a backup digital recorder as articulated earlier in the methodology section. Interview transcriptions were completed as soon as possible after the interviews. Member-checking to validate some of the transcripts followed soon after the transcriptions with all responses returned within a week. No changes were made as co-researchers confirmed information was correct. Once transcripts were completed and confirmed the researcher translated all transcripts from Kiswahili language to English translations. The researcher used Microsoft Word to transcribe, translate and store data.

Data Analysis Procedure and Findings

The researcher employed Moustakas (1994) modified van Kaam method of analysis. This method provided practical steps for the analysis of individual transcripts generating broad descriptions of co-researchers' lived experiences; that spearheaded the discovery of meanings and essences of the phenomenon of the inequitable distribution of mineral resource revenue in Tanzania. The researcher practiced reflective meditation at the beginning of each process to allow for a bias free state of mind. The researcher went over the transcripts several times to get an overall sense of data at hand before the beginning of data analysis.

Significant Statements and Horizons

NVivo 11, Microsoft Word and Excel 2013 were used in different stages of data analysis for the purposes of streamlining the phenomenological reduction process and for data storage. Co-researchers individual transcripts were exported from Word to Excel

spreadsheet for the purpose of identifying all significant statements and the corresponding co-researcher demographics. Conscious of the research question, the researcher reduced data by identifying all significant statements in individual sections of the excel spreadsheet; treating each significant statement with equal value and relevance to the lived experience of inequitable distribution of mineral resources. Each significant statement was evaluated by bracketing only those horizons relating to the experience of the phenomenon. The researcher eliminated any overlapping, repetitive and vague expressions, leaving a total of 384 horizons of experiences and the corresponding co-researcher's demographic information. Determining horizons of experience or invariant constituents using Excel spreadsheet, and importing the dataset as a survey in NVivo facilitated the processing steps and saved time.

Invariant Constituents and Themes

NVivo 11 software facilitated the processes of clustering invariant constituents of related experiences across dataset. Thematizing and labeling occurred using open coding through NVivo nodes. Each node represented a theme or a clustered invariant constituent. The researcher first created an anchor node representing the main research question: "Citizens meaning(s) of experiences," where all subsequent nodes and their coded references contributed to it. Succeeding nodes represented emerged core themes while sub-nodes represented the corresponding invariant constituents. The reduction process allowed for the creation of 31 invariant constituents and 7 core themes of experiences, while maintaining co-researcher's individual descriptions of the lived experience. The researcher checked the invariant constituents and their accompanying themes to ensure they were clearly expressed and they matched with both the complete

transcription and the translation. The following is an example of coded data conducted using NVivo 11 software and exported into Microsoft Word. Coded data was assigned colors to differentiate the seven core themes and their properties. Each core theme and its properties had a specific color. For example, Red color was assigned to socio-economic insecurity theme and its sub-themes (properties), while Blue was allotted to the theme of inequity and injustice and its properties. The Purple color was specified to the theme of communication and trust and its sub-themes as illustrated below:

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

This makes me feel bad when I see that the government is not fair with regard to the distribution of mineral resource revenues (Expressions of inequity in mineral revenue distribution).

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

As you can see there is no equality in profit. There is no equality at all (inequity and injustice).

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

I'm trying to look at overall situation here most people rely on agriculture and animal rearing which provide limited income from hand to mouth the government needs to improve these types of sources of income (economic insecurity).

Reference 11 - 0.60% Coverage

They should improve hospital services and have enough medicine. We have hospitals but no medicine. Magunga hospital is modern but there is no medicine (Poor healthcare system).

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

Another issue that the government needs to deal with is education. Since education is the beginning of everything, because when people have knowledge when they will make choices with the right direction. We need to elevate residents (Poor education system).

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

The government should be transparent regarding the rights of residents who live in mining areas because they have lived and protected those resources over the years (issues of transparency)

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

None. I do not have any knowledge on the distribution of mineral resource revenues of the country (citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness)

Table 2 below shows emerged themes and the corresponding invariant constituents. Also included on the table are a number of references coded to each theme in descending order starting with the most coded theme.

Table 2

Invariant Constituents and Corresponding Themes

Nos	Invariant Constituents and Corresponding Themes	Refer-ences
	Citizens meaning(s) of experiences (Anchor Node)	384
1	Socio-Economic Insecurity	119
A	Poor healthcare system	29
B	Underdeveloped Infrastructure	29
C	Districts with high poverty and high unemployment	25
D	Poor education system	19
E	District and residents economic insecurity	11
F	Shortage of trained and dedicated personnel in the fields of mining, education, medical and agriculture	6
2	Inequity and Injustice	109
A	Disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts as a result of inequity	51
B	Exploitation by investors	20
C	Expressions of inequity in mineral revenue distribution	19

D	Amendments in mining contracts policies and mining laws	13
E	Feelings of hopelessness	6
3	Communication and Trust	44
A	Citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness	21
B	Issues of Corruption, Transparency and Trust	17
C	Citizens' participation in deliberations and decision making process on issues concerning them	6
4	Investment and Technology	32
A	Exploration, surveys and large-scale investments	12
B	Investment initiatives in rural non-mining districts	8
C	Goodwill and corporate social responsibility	6
D	Modern agriculture using advanced technology	6
5	Moral Leadership and Human Capital	31
A	Proper management and distribution of mineral resource wealth and other natural resource wealth of the nation.	17
B	Proper supervision and allocation of district resources	6
C	Staff development – appropriate education, training and time management for civil servants in their required fields and positions	5
D	Collaboration between stakeholders	2
E	Decent salaries to avoid corruption	1
6	Growth	29
A	Government partnerships with citizens on leveraging district specific resources and environmental protection	8
B	District economic growth, autonomy and self-reliance	7
C	Modernization of non-rural district infrastructure	7
D	Individual socio-economic growth	5
E	Decentralized policies bring independence	2
7	The Culture of Dependency	20
A	Citizens' dependency on government to resolve their needs and advance them	9
B	Non-mining rural districts and citizens' dependency on the national mineral wealth	7
C	Centralized policies bring dependency	4

Thematic Portrayals

Thematic portrayals of inequitable distribution of mineral resource revenue were constructed from the invariant constituents using phenomenological reflection. This process revealed the interconnectedness of themes resulting in varying meanings and cores of the experience of the phenomenon (Moustakas, 1994).

Theme 1: Socio-Economic Insecurity – the most referenced theme in the study with (119) references. Socio-economic insecurity was linked to all (15) co-researchers as the most significant theme relating to the lived experiences and perceptions concerning

deprivation from the benefits of Tanzania's mineral resource wealth. Data revealed six sub-themes of socio-economic insecurity: (a) districts with high poverty and high unemployment; (b) poor healthcare system; (c) poor education system; (d) under-developed infrastructure; (e) shortages of trained and dedicated personnel in the fields of mining, education, medical and agriculture; and (f) district and residents' economic insecurity

(a) Districts with high poverty and high unemployment – all co-researchers (100%) experienced high poverty and high unemployment levels in their districts. CoRes01, a consultant, stated his district is

“One of the poorest districts in Tanzania. Most young people are unemployed although it has a lot of resources. The development of Same District is not any different from other districts that have no mining since poverty levels are very high because there is no employment.”

Non-mining rural districts rely primarily in small-scale traditional agriculture including animal rearing. In addition, some districts have forestry products such as timbering, small businesses and small-scale fishing; all of which have not brought in any significant income to residents or their districts to alleviate high poverty and unemployment levels. CoRes02, a teacher, mentioned “The district relies on agriculture, small businesses, fishing and forestry in a small-scale.” CoRes03, a farmer, added “agriculture here is inferior using hoes”

(b) Poor healthcare system – (66.6%) of co-researchers experienced poor healthcare system in their districts as a consequence of socio-economic insecurity. They reverberated experiences of insufficient healthcare system ranging from lack of medicine

and medical tools, lack of medical personnel, lack of proper medical facilities and high costs associated with medical services. CoRes14, a medical office, admitted that “health services are poor.” He continued saying “we do not even give 80% of health services in our district. As a clinical office there are great challenges in the health department and its resources... lack of healthcare tools and medicine.” A female nurse, CoRes15, added

“there is scarcity in medicine which is a persistent problem. Residents suffer because there is not enough medicine nor enough medical devices... The government started building a bigger hospital with a theater for operation but it stopped. We need the government to complete it so women needing C-sections and other people needing operations could be attended in the hospital.”

(c) Poor education system – (46.6%) of co-researchers viewed poor education system as a byproduct of the socio-economic insecurity. The sub-theme encompassed the difficulties encountered in the education system in the non-mining rural districts including lack of adequate educational supplies, lack of knowledgeable and trained teachers, lack of proper school facilities, and lack of parental motivation, involvement and educational support in educating their children. CoRes05, a male teacher from Lushoto district stated

“another issue that the government needs to deal with is education... two years ago the last four schools with the lowest results of the form four national exams came from Lushoto district this is a problem... There are problems with parents, there are problems with students, and there are problems with teachers and also problem with the government.”

In support, CoRes10, a female teacher from Mufindi stated

“if they had proper education they would stop relying so much on trees and start other investment that would help them manage life... We need education for parents too because students education performance is very low... it takes both parents and teachers for students to succeed.”

CoRes13 mentioned “Education is a problem because of school buildings. Some schools have no enough classrooms, and not enough teachers.”

(d) Underdeveloped infrastructure – (66.6%) of co-researchers qualified underdeveloped infrastructure as an important feature of socio-economic insecurity. Co-researchers expressed in detail, evoking vivid images of their experiences of how underdeveloped infrastructure or lack thereof in roadways, electricity, telecommunication systems, buildings, clean-water pipelines and irrigation systems have affected their lives and that of other residents in their districts. CoRes09, CoRes11, and CoRes13 mentioned problems of transportation due to poor roads. CoRes15, a nurse stated

“as you can see there is no sufficient electricity, no proper infrastructure in some areas of the districts road are extremely bad. The government needs to build tarmac roads to make transportation easier so we stop losing our loved ones to diseases. The roads are bad that it takes a long time for the sick adults and children to reach hospitals so they die before getting to the hospital or sometimes by the time they get there it is too late.”

(f) District and residents ‘economic insecurity – (46.6%) of co-researchers referenced the sub-theme as a substance of socio-economic insecurity. The difference between the main theme and this sub-theme is that socio-economic insecurity refers to the overall social and financial factors experienced or perceived by co-researchers

collectively that contribute to their uncertainties, whereas the economic insecurity relates to the financial factors alone such as low income experienced or perceived by co-researchers on an individual and district levels.

Co-researchers compared their individual districts to the mining districts finding differences in many areas: mining districts have higher earnings due to minerals whereas non-mining districts rely on primitive agriculture. CoRes02, a male teacher professed “when your district is not performing well income wise there is fear of being dissolved to the neighboring districts.” CoRes08, male farmer/researcher compared residents of his district to those in the mining district by stating

“If you compare agriculture to mining you see that mining is a higher income earner than agriculture. When you compare the people of both districts you will see that those in the mining districts have a higher standard of living than us in Kilombero.”

CoRes15, a female nurse mentioned

“I can say that our district in Rufiji where there is no mining the standard of life of the residents here is very low, developments are minimal and most of the youngsters here haven’t had proper education. They are just loitering on the streets engaging in informal fishing... one may sit the entire day hungry because there is no employment and no money.”

Theme 2: Inequity and Injustice – another important and highly referenced theme with (109) mentions relating to co-researchers’ perceptions of deprivation of mineral resource wealth. All (15) co-researchers perceived some form inequity and injustice. Sub-themes of inequity and injustice included: (a) disparity between mining and

non-mining rural districts as a result of inequity; (b) exploitation by investors; (c) expressions of inequity in mineral revenue distribution; (d) amendments in mining contracts policies and mining laws; and (e) feelings of hopelessness.

(a) Disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts as a result of inequity – (86.6%) of co-researchers were linked to the sub-theme. Co-researchers perceived great inequalities between mining and non-mining rural districts. They described the differences in economic development, infrastructure, residents' livelihood, and benefits from foreign mining investors through CSR. Co-researchers attributed the disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts to inequity and injustice in the distribution of mineral wealth. CoRes02 explained

“our developments are very modest compared to those in mining districts because minerals bring big income to those residents something we do not have... I have seen how people get revenues from mining and how people are able to manage and progress in their lives. If you look at my district now those opportunities and advantages are not here and people are not able to manage and progress with their lives like in those mining districts.”

He continues to describe the economic opportunities in the mining districts stating

“Those people in the mining districts can get money and start up other business that can bring progress in their families, others get capital from mining businesses and leave the area to start up other businesses elsewhere; others stay there as part of their lives.”

People in the rural mining districts have choices and diversified economy unlike those in the non-mining rural districts who rely mostly on primitive agriculture.

CoRes05 gave an example of a mining company engaging in corporate social responsibility within a mining district

“There is a difference. For example I have been at a big mine in Geita District where there are big mining investors. Investors allocate some resources to serve communities within the district... Geita Gold Mining Company has helped to build hospitals, roads, schools, etc. but if you look at our side our technology is very limited even if there is small scale mining miners use rudimentary tools which help very little.”

CoRes15 mentioned

“youngsters engage in mining and are employed by investors so they receive income to manage their lives while in our districts one may sit the entire day hungry because there is no employment and no money. In mining districts there is good circulation of money. Yeah those districts have steady developments and rarely will you find people just living in total absolute poverty. Those living there have opportunities to start different kind of businesses because there is great money circulation they build modern homes, they have great roads, electricity and easier to get loans for startup businesses.”

(b) Exploitation by investors – (53.3%) of co-researchers perceived exploitation by investors as one of the main factors of inequity and injustice and overall deprivation from the benefits of the nation’s mineral resource wealth. They believe the government has been exploited by mining investors who continue to take a larger share of mining profits leaving the government and citizens with very little. Co-researchers have credited the exploitation to slacker mining laws governing the mineral sector. CoRes01 for

example, showed a degree of disparagement in the way the government has allowed itself to be exploited by mining investors “they end up getting what the buyer decides to give provided they are paid some sugar money.” CoRes03 stated “The distribution of revenues in the country doesn’t help ...the percentage they give is not enough to accommodate the needs of citizens and those revenues do not reach us those people are selfish.”

CoRes05 points out the exploitation by investors does not just affect residents in the non-mining rural districts, but also those in the mining districts despite some tangible economic developments as a result of large-scale mining investments. He states

“as you can see there is no equality in profit. If we have 100% then investor gets a certain percentage out of that. In Libya the government of Libya was getting up to 70% or 75% of oil revenue. So oil resource revenue a higher percentage stayed in Libya. But here it is not like that with mining. No, Not all! In reality if you look at the mines the ones benefitting are investors.”

CoRes06 and CoRes09 echoed similar sentiments of being exploited by investors CoRes06 stating “they have been stealing from us they give us very little compared to what they get.” Whereas CoRes09 said

“in looking at the issue of mining those who are benefitting are those who have come to invest in the mining business there is no equality in distribution because first there is no openness on terms of the contract of investment.”

CoRes12 stated

“I feel the percentage the government receives should be increased a bit, this way the government would be able to help community progress as a whole. I once had

they received about 3% but if you think about how much these minerals are worth for example diamonds, tanzanite I believe they have very high value for the 3% we receive from mining companies.”

All co-researchers associated with the sub-theme reflected the same attitudes with regard to exploitation by investors due to inequality in the mineral distributive justice system.

(c) Expressions of inequity in mineral revenue distribution – (80%) of co-researchers used expressions of inequity to reveal their attitudes regarding mineral revenue distribution. CoRes01 stated in “Same district we do not benefit from these minerals.” While CoRes02 expressed

“The distribution of mining revenues in the country we see that it’s not equal.

Because at my district we have poor developments and the government receives high mining revenues but not equally distributed in many parts of the country.”

CoRes03 mentioned “Those who oversee mining which is the government benefit from mining the benefit doesn’t trickle down to those who the benefit should target.” CoRes11 added “Regarding the issue of equitable distribution of mineral revenues I don’t see it as equitable distribution.”

CoRes04 added that “We are unknown as miners of Tanzanite and in that context we can’t have fair distribution of mining revenues.” CoRes09 and CoRes13 rebounded they had “no experience with the distribution of mineral revenues.” Meaning they had not experienced any benefits from the distribution of mineral resource revenues.

(d) Amendments in mining contracts, policies and mining laws – (33.3%) of co-researchers perceived amendments in mining contracts policies and mining laws were necessary to combat inequality and injustice that exists in the distribution of mineral

resource wealth in the country. The current mining policies and laws governing the mineral sector have been more favorable to investors' profits than owners' benefits.

CoRes01, a consultant suggested "The government needs to intervene and change mining policies and mining laws needs to be straightened out to benefit citizens. CoRes03, a farmer, uttered "It is like the existing policies have remained policies of talks people talk but orally but those talks do not get translated into actions therefore they are not where they intended to be." CoRes05, a teacher, focused more on the length of the mining contracts saying

"they should be revisited because... some of the contracts were originally for 33 years; another regime came and entered contracts for 66 years and then another regime increased years of contracts to 99 years. So for 99 years it means we will live and die, our children will live and the contracts are still around to exploit us. Such contracts are a big problems."

CoRes11, an economist, explained how mining contracts are different in other countries saying

"countries such as Botswana with fair contracts where may be their distribution is half/half the government remains with almost half percent of revenues and the other half goes to investors. So for Tanzania if it is real that the government gets only 3% of the mineral revenue is too small and if you look at it such a contract only suppresses the government... I will advise to review the contacts and ensure there is 50/50 equitable distribution so that we may also enjoy revenues from our mineral resources or if it is not 50/50 then at least equity based on the real value of minerals extracted."

(e) Feelings of hopelessness – (40%) of co-researchers expressed feelings of hopelessness as a result of inequity and injustice in the distribution of mineral resource wealth; especially when perceiving the disparities between mining and non-mining districts and investors' exploitation of the government and citizens. CoRes02 said "This makes me feel bad when I see that the government is not fair with regard to the distribution of mineral resource revenues." CoRes05 added "I am still saddened with the issue the distribution of mining revenues because I feel that if mining revenues were divided the way it should be then as a country we would not be where we are now." CoRes07 explained "you feel bad you say may be because God placed me here if he placed over there I may have been like them those are our thoughts."

Theme 3: Communication and Trust – captured in this theme with (44) references, and (9 out of 15) co-researchers linked to the theme were the kernels of communication and trust issues experienced by co-researchers: (a) citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness; (b) issues of corruption, transparency and trust; and (c) citizens' participation in deliberations and decision making process on issues concerning them. Citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness – (46.6%) of co-researchers identified with the sub-theme. Co-researchers' experiences of lack of mining knowledge and mining awareness are caused by government's aloofness and lack of communication; which in turn causes citizens to distrust their government seeing it as being incompetent and corrupt. CoRes01, for example, stated

"they have not yet benefitted citizens because they do not have enough knowledge on mining. They don't even know great mining markets. Therefore they are moving aimlessly and this has caused them to be deceived by mining companies

and mining markets because they don't have the knowledge of the value or where to sell these minerals."

CoRes05 recalled

"Teacher Nyerere intended for us to understand when we mine, we first of all know the value of the minerals... we know the amount of minerals we are mining, value in terms of revenues, how much investment costs, how much we receive when we sell the minerals, what is the profit."

CoRes08 said "there is no specific information that specifies that Kilombero district benefits from mining revenues." CoRes09 mentioned that "people have very limited knowledge on mining especially those people on the lower level who are the majority and haven't gotten to middle school level."

(b) Issues of corruption, transparency and trust; - (40%) of co-researchers perceived the government and its officials as being corrupt because there is no full disclosure to the public about mining issues; even though mineral resources belong to citizens. Lack of transparency regarding matters of mining: i.e. terms of mining contracts and the distribution of mineral revenues in the country has allowed for citizens' distrust of the government. As explained by CoRes01 "mining districts need to benefit from the distribution of mining revenues but they don't get it because of corruption."

CoRes03 stated

"there are some investors who are digging soil in the forest in Shengena filling up several trucks and it seems the government is aware of that; however residents are wondering the contract for the soil and where is it going if it is not minerals because soil is a type of mineral so there are contracts that permit trucks full of

soil to be carried out of the forest and if the government benefits we are not aware because there is no transparency.”

CoRes06 said “first of all we are in darkness. We do not know those investors who mine here how much they are getting.” CoRes08 added

“the government needs to disclose the contract agreement and the procedures taken for example: we have mined this amount of minerals, the value of the mining is this, investors are getting this amount and the government is getting this amount and this is how we are going to distribute mining revenues to non-mining districts...to ensure that each district benefits from mineral revenues.”

(c) Citizens’ participation in deliberations and decision making process on issues concerning them; – (26.6%) of co-researchers experienced exclusion from deliberation and decision making on mining issues and other issues concerning their wellbeing. Co-researchers credited their experiences of being excluded from decision making processes to lack of communication between the government and its citizenry. CoRes01 stated “most importantly is to have joint contracts with communities so they understand what their rights and what percentage of mining revenue they would receive.” CoRes03 added

“I also think what needs to be done is citizens’ participation because right now, for example: there is a theory that agricultural officers are brought here by the government to educate farmers but where are they? We do not see their actions in practice there is nothing like that. The government should focus more on developing orderly planning so that there is participation by farmers; they should be involved in the process so that they formulate methods that may take them to a better place advance agriculture.”

CoRes09 suggested a way for the government to share information with citizens saying “cars with loudspeakers passing in those areas where people have very low education level for important information.” While CoRes14 noted

“The government needs to motivate citizens through heads of the district of Kitibi/Rufiji and through their health committees and hospitals and dispensaries throughout the districts for people to participate in the medical health program CHF. This will ensure increase in medicine and healthcare tools because of cost sharing between the government and its citizens.”

Theme 4: Investment and Technology – emerging as the fourth theme with (32) references and connected to (14 out of 15) co-researchers is the theme of investment and technology. Co-researchers viewed lack of investment and lack of technology as owed to the unfair dissemination of mineral resource proceeds; that if non-mining rural districts were to receive their fair share of the proceeds, districts would have invested in harnessing their district resources using modern technology for higher productivity. Theme 4 was a significant theme with regard to co-researchers experiencing deprivation from mineral resource wealth. Sub-themes for theme 4 included: (a) exploration, surveys and large-scale investments; (b) investment initiatives in rural non-mining districts; (c) goodwill and corporate social responsibility; and (d) modern agriculture using advanced technology.

(a) Exploration, surveys and large-scale investments - (33.3%) of co-researchers blame the government for lack of explorations, surveys, and potential large-scale investment in their districts. They view government’s lack of interest in non-mining rural districts has cost both their districts and residents the opportunities to advance

economically; since co-researchers believe their districts are full of resources awaiting to be explored. CoRes09 said “I have heard we have minerals in our district but the government has not yet started exploration so most residents of this district do not know much about mining.”

CoRes05 alleged

“First the government has not yet directed its attention to exploring the district...there are mountains that provide gas, kerosene oil even when you go there you see the water pouring from the mountains is not fit for agriculture because it is mixed with oil. Secondly there are mines that small-scale miners are working from; if the government should bring experts to survey and invest so that residents of the district can be employed and have income to sustain their environment.”

CoRes01 also mentioned “there are some mining here and there that have been discovered a while back.” CoRes08 added

“my view is that we all know that our country is blessed with mineral resources and every other day we hear there are new mineral discoveries around the country but citizens don’t see the benefits of these mineral resource revenues that keep on being discovered.”

(a) Investment initiatives in rural non-mining districts – (33.3%) of co-researchers experienced lack of investment initiatives in rural non-mining districts. Co-researchers fault the government for not initiating investments in their districts like it has done in mining rural districts. CoRes05 stated “it is an area where if we could harness the resources it would have been beneficial to residents of the district for now however there

are limited investments.” CoRes10 suggested “perhaps the government could help us start other types of investments so people here can be employed we should not rely on forest products while forests are disappearing.” CoRes14 stated “to bring residents to a medium income I believe the government needs to start small business groups dealing with fishing by supplying tools so they may be able to manage their lives.” CoRes15 added

“we need small industries in our districts so our youngsters and others can get employment and lift up their lives... They can start small industries in Rufiji to reduce poverty level and bring livelihood to residents of Rufiji.”

(a) Goodwill and corporate social responsibility – (33.3%) of co-researchers experienced absence of goodwill through corporate social responsibility. They compared their districts to mining districts and found great disparities between them; emphasizing a particular triangular relationship between the government, citizens of the mining districts and large-scale mining companies operating in the mining districts. CoRes06, a farmer from Korogwe district explained

“they benefit from minerals coming from the district. I hear there is a certain percentage that they get and mining investors also help with community services such as building hospitals, and schools and other issues concerning those areas with minerals.”

CoRes13, a development officer from Wanging’ombe district affirmed that “these mining companies do give back to the community a percentage to help with community developments.” CoRes01, a consultant from Same district gave an example stating

“there is a company named Ashanti in Shinyanga district has brought about great changes within the communities around its mines. They have built dispensaries,

school, hospitals, secondary school supplies, built roads, and funds to help with community activities. They have also planted trees, brought water pipelines this is a success story. Or Geita gold mine Company's impact has been tremendous in Tanzania. The company has brought great changes. Now this needs to be the model in other areas."

(d) Modern agriculture using advanced technology; – (40%) of co-researchers perceived the unfair dissemination of mineral revenues as the reason non-mining rural districts dependent on primitive agriculture have not yet advanced to modern agriculture using advanced technological tools. Funds garnered from the mineral wealth could be directed to improving the agricultural sector which employs the majority of Tanzanian citizens. CoRes07, a farmer, urged "make it possible for agriculture. Our agriculture depends on hands if the government could have procedures to entrust villages by lending them tractors for farmers to loan from the villages it would have strengthened our agriculture." A nurse, CoRes15, shared the same sentiments saying "we need modern agriculture for farmers using modern agricultural tools and products... farmers still use primitive agriculture relying on rain seasons instead of modern agriculture using irrigation systems."

CoRes04, a young mechanic stated "when one farms well and there is enough rain or has an irrigation system then farming will be better because there is greater chance of harvesting." CoRes03, another farmer mentioned

"this district is surrounded by many great lakes that keep streaming to the ocean.

Perhaps the government could concentrate in harvesting the water especially

during autumn rains where there are floods the water has no use because it is not harvested. Water flows straight to the ocean.”

Theme 5: Moral Leadership and Human Capital – theme 5 was referenced (31) times with (14 out of 15) co-researchers tied to it. Moral leadership and human capital are essential elements of a just society hence equitable distribution of mineral resource wealth in the country. Co-researchers however perceived absence of moral leadership and human capital as one of the main causes of deprivation from mineral benefits. This theme is connected to five sub-themes: (a) proper management and distribution of mineral resource wealth and other natural resource wealth of the nation; (b) proper supervision and allocation of district resources; (c) staff development – appropriate education, training and time management for civil servants in their required fields and positions; (d) collaboration between stakeholders and (e) decent salaries to avoid corruption.

(a) Proper management and distribution of mineral resource wealth and other natural resource wealth of the nation - (66.6%) of co-researchers perceived lack of proper management and distribution of mineral resource wealth and other natural wealth of the nation as a result of immoral leadership and unskilled human capital. CoRes01 asserted

“there is carelessness in mining revenue distribution in mining areas. Tanzanite is produced in Tanzania but the largest exporters of Tanzanite are India, Kenya and South Africa while Tanzanite is from Tanzania. This is very interesting part that shows there was carelessness in the management of those resources.”

CoRes02 stated

“there has to be equitable distribution especially for district like ours that are so backward perhaps they need moderate those districts that have already developed and to help these districts that need development more to bring some equity in the districts and their residents so the income level of Tanzanian citizens can at least get to middle income.”

CoRes05 mentioned

“those with knowledge of minerals geologists should be empowered to investigate the value of minerals. Without that one cannot go to markets and talk about minerals if one doesn’t know their values in the world markets. Once the value of the minerals is known and the mineral production cost analysis is done and there is a knowledge of how much minerals were extracted, how much it costs to process, what’s left over and therefore how much should we receive 50/50% or 50% and above whatever is left goes to the investor the most important thing is that we should benefit with ours.”

(a) Proper supervision and allocation of district resources - (40%) of co-researchers credited improper supervision and misallocation of district resources to lack of moral leadership and human capital. They perceived improper supervision and misallocation of district resources may have contributed to the impoverishment of their districts and residents in non-mining rural districts. CoRes03, an 85 year old farmer, said

“Since colonialism this belt of the district has a game reserve Mkomazi Game Reserve which used to be called ‘grandmother’s farm’ (The Queen Elizabeth II of England); it is now a national park, however we do not see how the national park benefit this district.”

CoRes10 from Mufindi district suggested “the government need to have control, for example, tree owners can plant and harvest their own trees whenever they need to however, those trees that are owned by the government shouldn’t be harvested before they are matured.” CoRes14, from Kibiti explained how the government should work

“I am not an expert on issues of politics but the way I see the government is like a Father all revenues goes to the government and the government decides the distribution of the revenues for example this percentage goes to Arusha Region and this one goes to the Coastal Region so the government is like the Father looking to see where there is deficit and where we should send money to help citizens.”

(c) Staff development – appropriate education, training and time management for civil servants in their required fields and positions - (33.3%) of co-researchers identified with the sub-theme. They perceived staff development as quintessential to enhancing human capital which they deemed inefficient. CoRes06 suggested “the government should put much emphasis to educate our children and students in colleges on mining professions so that there is transparency and our own experts who know the value of our minerals.” CoRes07 said “they must improve teachers.” CoRes15 shared the same sentiments stating “the problem though is competent teachers in rural villages.” CoRes05 articulated that

“Tanzanians need to change. Now that we have joined the East African Federation I am reluctant that where will Tanzania be in relation to others. You know us Tanzanians like excuses and we are not as responsible. If you see an office being managed by a Tanzanian and another by a foreigner you see a big

difference. We lack the sense of responsibility therefore I ask we change and work hard we should abandon blah blah. People who have been given the opportunity to serve in our nation it is an opportunity and not a guarantee. Let's work, let's work let's leave chats words stories blah blah. You find a person in charge of an office is on a mobile phone chatting during office hours instead of attending to customers that's not good."

CoRes09 was hopeful stating

"the path we are taking with the 5th regime motto 'Hapa Kazi Tu!' (Here Only Work!). I believe people also need to be educated until form six (high school) level through colleges so when they start working especially those working on mining issues they have enough knowledge on the subject."

(d) Collaboration between stakeholders – (13.3%) of co-researchers tied the sub-theme directly to moral leadership and human capital. Collaboration between stakeholders can only be achieved if there is moral leadership and human capital in the nation that the government collaborates with its citizens in all matters of concern including equitable distribution of mineral resource wealth. CoRes03 said

"with regard to distribution there need to be a special program the government and districts place a proper procedure of involving stakeholders so that they understand the distribution of mining revenues and their percentage the idea of transparency and where the rest goes no matter how small so that those in the non-mining districts see that they are also benefiting."

CoRes08 had similar views stating "the government should look for ways in which every citizen of this country may benefit with mineral revenues."

(e) Decent salaries to avoid corruption; – (6.6%) only one co-researcher identified with this significant property. CoRes05, a teacher from Lushoto district stated

“There is a salary difference for the work being done by a Tanzanian geologists and those elsewhere. This is a problem. The Tanzanian geologist salary is low in comparison forcing them to become unpatriotic to the point that can easily be bought and easily corrupted. The biggest thing here is that they are not they don’t benefit through their earnings; therefore there should be a law that the job is the same no matter where you come from Norway etc. same education therefore there should be same paygrade.”

Theme 6: Growth – co-researchers (10 out of 15) related to the theme which had (29) references. Lack of growth was experienced by co-researchers and their districts as a result of being deprived from the mineral resources profits. Growth as a theme emerged from the idea of a fair distributive justice system. Sub-themes for growth included: (a) government partnerships with citizens on leveraging district specific resources and environmental protection; (b) district economic growth, autonomy and self-reliance, (c) modernization of non-mining rural district infrastructure, (d) individual socio-economic growth; and (e) decentralized polices independence.

(a) Government partnerships with citizens on leveraging district specific resources and environmental protection – (33.3%) of co-researchers perceived partnerships with citizens in leveraging district specific resources and protecting the environment would bring growth to those citizens and their districts. CoRes04 stated “it is an area where if we could harness the resources it would have been beneficial to residents of the district for now however there are limited investments.” CoRes10 added “right now the majority

of people depend on timbering business. Timbering in forests is becoming more than the actual trees planted if this increases it will eventually cause problems environmental problems.” CoRes13 stated “we need the prices of our agricultural products to be increased a bit to help farmers.” CoRes15 said “perhaps to try to strengthen fishing in our area since those in the mining invested and now they are reaping the benefits. So we need to be smart with where we are and what we have in order to benefit.”

(b) District economic growth, autonomy and self-reliance – (26.6%) of co-researchers ascribed their districts lack of economic growth, autonomy and self-reliance to their being excluded from mineral benefits and governments’ central control of district resources. CoRes13, a development officer, stated “our district is not 100% self-reliant.”

CoRes11, an economist, mentioned

“districts use their collected small taxes on their small developments; however big taxes which are collected through Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) are distributed nationwide based on the population of the area. First of all decentralization policy has started to disappear we need to return power to district residents because even the collection of small taxes that was under the districts themselves now is overseen by the main government through TRA. At this moment the centralization policy by the government is not helpful to district such as ours since they take away some of the district income and autonomy. Take the issue of home tax (house tax) that used to be collected by the district now it will be collected by TRA. I believe the government should continue to exercise decentralization policy because once you start stripping the district of all its resources it is difficult to get it back once it goes to the government. Our district

has several resources that bring revenues and I believe there will be a clash in tax collection within the districts and TRA. Therefore I believe some of the revenues collected by districts should continue to remain within the district and further small developments that the district can manage rather than to wait for the government to do everything.”

(c) Modernization of non-mining rural district infrastructure – (33.3%) of co-researchers attributed their sub-standard district infrastructure to lack of district growth caused by government’s economic detachment from the non-mining rural districts.

CoRes08 said

“we have a crumbling road of approximately 70 or 80 kilometers from where tarmac road ends. So we asked the government to see how to make the road so that those citizens who are doing the business of selling rice and other businesses can do business easily and in a pleasant environment.”

CoRes13 stated “we need proper district offices not just spaces in some buildings.” CoRes04 added that “the government should build a hostel to accommodate especially girl students since they are the main victims in this situation. First hostel for girls who go to school and if there is room for another hostel then for boys.”

(d) Individual socio-economic growth - (33.3%) of co-researchers credited stagnation in individual socio-economic growth to their being repudiated from mineral resources wealth. If their districts were to receive a fair share of mineral benefits; individual residents would also have socio-economic growth like those in the mining districts. CoRes11 stated “overall mining districts I believe the majority of the residents

are well-off compared to other districts where well-off people are the minority.” CoRes10 said

“our fellow citizens have minerals they have good schools. Those big companies can help them build schools and provide employment. People can take care of their families and easily educate their children and do other things because they are employed they may have the capital to startup other businesses to run their families.”

CoRes08 articulated “the majority of citizens of Kilombero are farmers cultivating paddy and selling rice, so I also asked if the government can increase the price of rice in order to raise up citizens’ incomes.” CoRes15 summed up with

“those districts have steady developments and rarely you will find people just living in total absolute poverty those living there have opportunities to start different kind of businesses because there is great money circulation they build modern homes, they have great roads, electricity and easier to get loans for startup businesses,”

(e) Decentralized policies bring independence – (6.6%) only one co-researcher identified with the significant property. CoRes11, an economist, accredited lack of district autonomy to government centralized policies stating

“all decentralization policy has started to disappear we need to return power to district residents because even the collection of small taxes that was under the districts themselves now is overseen by the main government through TRA. I believe the government should continue to exercise decentralization policy

because once you start stripping the district of all its resources it is difficult to get it back once it goes to the government.”

Theme 7: The Culture of Dependency – the last and the least referenced theme (20). Co-researchers (10 out of 15) connected to this theme. Even though it is the least referenced, co-researchers’ perceptions regarding benefiting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation’s mineral resource wealth rested on decisions made by the government. An NVivo query (Appendix F) shows the word “government” to have been mentioned 123 times, the third most mentioned word in the study indicating its high significance. The theme had three sub themes: (a) citizens’ dependency on government to resolve their needs and advance them; (b) non-mining rural districts and citizens’ dependency on the national mineral wealth; and (c) centralized policies bring dependency.

(a) Citizens’ dependency on government to resolve their needs and advance them – (40%) of co-researchers perceived it is the government’s responsibility to mitigate citizens’ needs in any sovereign nation. CoRes05 stated “trying to look at overall situation here most people rely on agriculture and animal rearing which provide limited income from hand to mouth the government needs to improve these types of sources of income. CoRes09 added “the government needs to expand services in these areas.”

CoRes14 said

“the government is like a Father who needs to understand the concerns citizens’ have in all the districts in order to help them because like a father the government’s job is to attend to the concerns of the citizens. If there are problems

the government needs to intervene and try to resolve the issues to ensure citizens are safe and comfortable in their own country.”

(b) Non-mining rural districts and citizens’ dependency on the national mineral wealth – (40%) of co-researchers perceive all natural resources including mineral resources belong to all citizens; as stakeholders they have the right to a share of profits. CoRes01 stated “mining resources belong to the nation therefore they must be shared.” CoRes04 suggested “with regard to the distribution of mineral resource revenues perhaps the government could build us a hospital and increase the number of doctors because the situation is troubling.” CoRes08 mentioned “my opinion is that the government should look for ways in which every citizen of this country may benefit with mineral revenues.”

CoRes10 also stated “the government using mining revenues should help those districts in need.” CoRes13 argued

“It doesn’t mean that only those mining districts should benefit from mining revenues all Tanzanians must benefit from these resource revenues if there is an issue for students’ desks then it should be all across the country if it is to build schools then it should be across the country the distribution should be equal to benefit all.”

CoRes15 suggested “perhaps the government should look at our old and less developed district and share some of the mining revenues with us or invest on the natural resources we have here so that our people can get employment.”

(c) Centralized policies bring dependency – (6.6%) only one co-researcher identified with the significant property. As an economist, CoRes11’s perception of

government's centralized policies is that they destroy the autonomy of districts rendering them dependent. He stated

“at this moment the centralization policy by the government is not helpful to district such as ours since they take away some of the district income and autonomy... the country is too big for the government to be able to render small services across the nation therefore if the government would empower districts ...to take care of their own activities instead of waiting for the government otherwise there is no use of having local governments.”

Individual Textural Descriptions and Structural Descriptions

In adhering to Moustakas' (1994) modified van Kaam method of analysis for steps 5 and 6, the researcher constructed Individual textural descriptions using emerged themes and invariant constituents connected to each co-researcher's experience and verbatim examples from transcribed interviews. Individual maps using NVivo 11 made it possible for the researcher to extract only those themes and invariant constituents connected to individual co-researchers (see Figure 2).

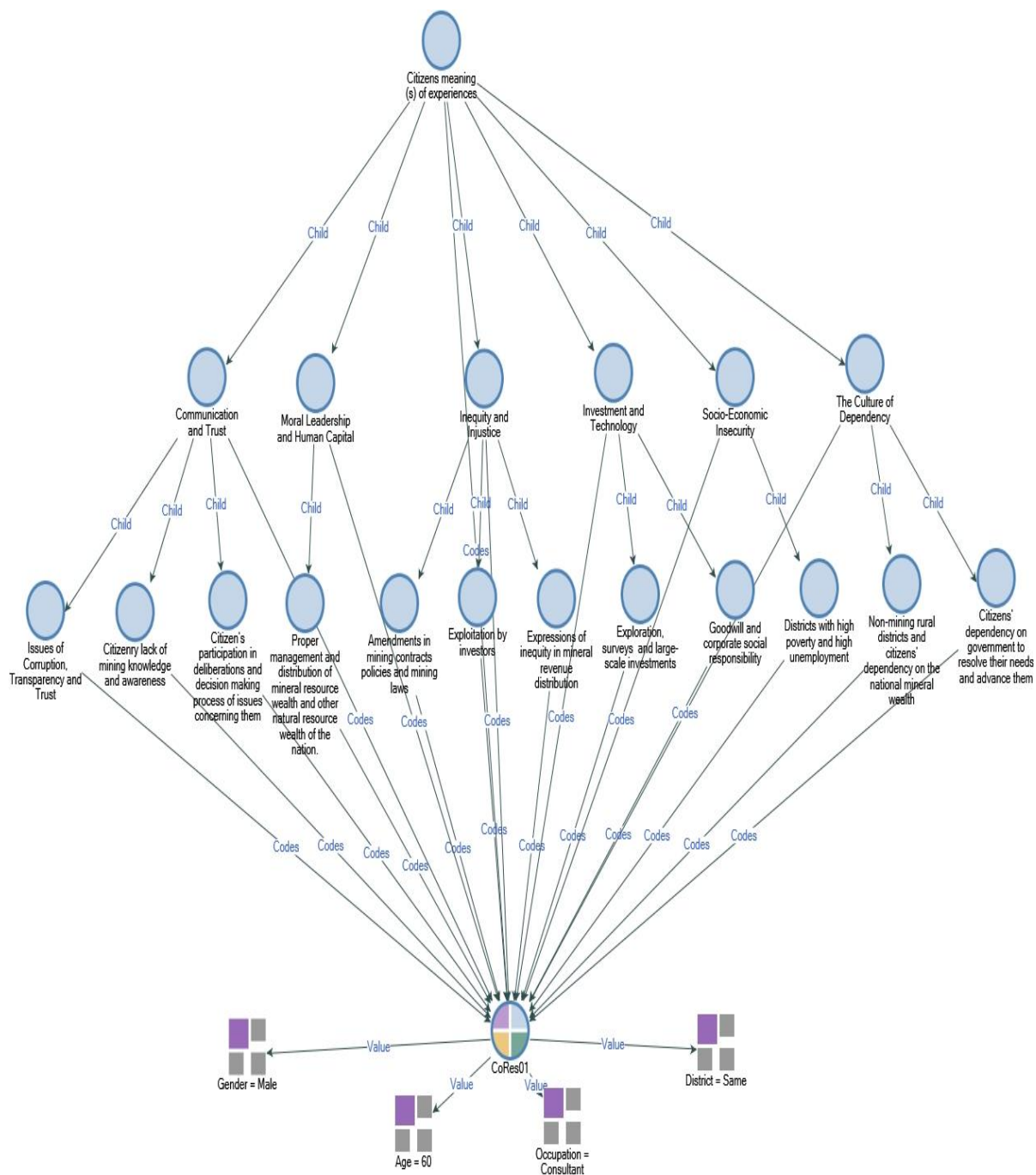


Figure 2. Individual Map for CoRes01.

The individual map above was created by the researcher using NVivo 11 qualitative software. It provides a visual summary of themes and clustered invariant constituents related to CoRes01. The individual map for CoRes01 was used to construct textural description, and together with imaginative variations both structural descriptions,

and textural-structural descriptions of experiences of the phenomenon for CoRes01 were formed as demonstrated below.

CoRes01's Textural Description of Inequitable Distributive Justice System in Mineral Resource Revenues

The experience of inequitable distribution in mineral resource revenue for CoRes01 is one of socio-economic insecurity with high poverty and high unemployment in his district. "One of the poorest districts in Tanzania. Most young people are unemployed although it has a lot of resources." Other non-mining rural districts go through similar problems as those encountered in his district. "The development of Same District is not any different from other districts that have no mining since poverty levels are very high because there is no employment." Most residents rely on primitive agriculture therefore "residents' income level is very low because of problems of draught so they have poor lifestyles like those other districts with no mining."

CoRes01 perceives inequity and injustices through flawed mining contracts and mining laws governing the mineral sector that have allowed investors to exploit the government and its citizens with regard to the distribution of mineral wealth profits

"the government needs to intervene and change mining policies and mining laws needs to be straightened out to benefit citizens. They end up getting what the buyer decides to give provided they are paid some sugar money. We do not benefit from these minerals."

Lack of mining information and distrust for the government have negatively impacted the way CoRes01 views the distribution of mineral resource revenues not just in non-mining rural districts but also in the mining districts. "Mining districts need to

benefit from the distribution of mining revenues but they don't get it because of corruption." Government withholding mining information from citizens and the lack of mining knowledge have festered issues of communication and trust.

"Looking at it they have not yet benefitted citizens because they do not have enough knowledge on mining. They don't even know great mining markets.

Therefore, they are moving aimlessly and this has caused them to be deceived by mining companies and mining markets because they don't have the knowledge of the value or where to sell these minerals."

It is the government's responsibility to ensure citizens are benefitting from mineral resource revenues. The government needs to include its citizens in decision making process as stakeholders. "Most importantly is to have joint contracts with communities so they understand what their rights and what percentage of mining revenue they would receive."

Deprivation from mineral resource wealth has contributed to lack of investments and corporate social responsibility because "there are some mining here and there that have been discovered a while back." However, the government has not yet taken initiative to exploring and surveying such districts to discover their mining potential. There are exemplary mining companies that through corporate social responsibility have participated in community developments alongside the mines and mining districts in general:

"a company named Ashanti in Shinyanga district has brought about great changes within the communities around its mines. They have built dispensaries, school, hospitals, secondary school supplies, built roads, and funds to help with

community activities. They have also planted trees, brought water pipelines this is a success story.”

Another company known as “Geita Gold Mine Company’s impact has been tremendous in Tanzania. The company has brought great changes. Now this needs to be the model in other areas.”

Immorality and carelessness in leadership has brought about inequity in the distribution of mineral resource revenues; when leaders are not attentive foreign investors exploit them by going around them.

“Mining in Tanzania is very relative. Because those who engage in mining businesses are the ones with money; but not citizens because there is carelessness in mining revenue distribution... Tanzanite is produced in Tanzania but the largest exporters of Tanzanite are India, Kenya and South Africa while Tanzanite is from Tanzania. This is very interesting part that shows there was carelessness in the management of those resources why most minerals go to Nairobi, Kenya. Looking at the world trade statistics you will find out Kenya, India and South Africa leading exporters of Tanzanite.”

There is a sense of optimism with the current leadership (5th regime)

“we are thankful for the coming of President Magufuli...for the first time we are witnessing taxes being collected; especially in natural resources we will start to see distribution of taxes coming from mining. The way things are moving we will start to witness investors paying taxes. Those investors who use to evade taxes will now be paying taxes.”

The government is entrusted with the nation's mineral resource wealth.

“Ownership of mineral resources is by the government.” One of the functions of the government is to protect the rights of its citizens; therefore, citizens depend on the government to guarantee their share of the mineral resource benefits. “The government should be transparent regarding the rights of residents who live in mining areas because they have lived and protected those resources over the years.” Mining resources “belong to the nation therefore they must be shared.”

CoRes01's Structural Description of Inequitable Distributive Justice System in Mineral Resource Revenues

The structures that reveal feelings and meanings of CoRes01's experience of inequitable distributive Justice in Mineral resource revenue are conveyed through CoRes01 experiences and perceptions of socio-economic insecurity, inequity and injustice, communication and trust, investment and technology, moral leadership and human capital and the culture of dependency.

The experience of socio-economic insecurity for CoRes01 involves being accustomed to living in high poverty and high unemployment prevalent to his district; where a large segment of the population relies on primitive agriculture and animal rearing which is not enough for sustainable living. Problems of draught, rudimentary farming tools and the use of low agricultural techniques continue to produce low harvests in food and cash-crops which prevent residents from growth and the attainment of socio-economic security found elsewhere in the nation such as mining districts and big cities. More people live better off in the mining rural districts and major cities than those in the non-mining rural districts because of economic opportunities afforded to them. The

description of his district as “one of the poorest districts in Tanzania” where “young people are unemployed although it has a lot of resources;” shows the district is incapable of leveraging its resources without outside help from the government or large-scale investments leaving its young residents jobless and to fend for themselves. Generally, his perceptions is all non-mining rural districts experience similar problems of high poverty, high unemployment and lack of developments owing to the deprivation of mineral resource benefits.

For CoRes01, the perception of inequity and injustice in the distribution of mineral resource revenues exists because of bad mining policies and mining laws. The government needs to amend all existing bad mining policies and laws to stop investor’s exploitation; which has caused the government to receive a disproportionate amount of profit what CoRes01 terms “some sugar money” while investors take a bigger chunk of the mineral wealth profits. In essence, mining investors have been exploiting owners of their mineral resources wealth for quite some time. The deprivation in mineral resource proceeds has been one of the main reasons for socio-economic insecurities, lack of investment and technology and overall growth in non-mining rural districts. Equality in profit sharing would mean non-mining rural districts getting the necessary funding required to invest in their district resources and provide a variety of employment opportunities for residents.

Communication and trust are indispensable qualities in any relationship. For CoRes01, lack of mining information and distrust for the government is destroying the secular relationship between the government and its citizens. The decisions made behind closed doors regarding mining issues and the uneasiness of government officials to

disseminate mining information to citizens has prompted a growing distrust for the government. Thoughts of corruption happening behind the scenes is precipitated by lack of transparency. Information sharing may be impossible when government officials lack mining knowledge and mining expertise to share. Foreign mining investors, however, have the knowledge of how the mining business work and have been taking advantage of the existing mining ignorance in Tanzania. To regain trust the government needs to have dedicated leaders' and skillful and loyal government employees in all fields of employment; while encouraging open communication and information sharing with citizens. They must also encourage citizens' participation and input in matters concerning them.

Regarding investment and technology, CoRes01 points to the lack of investments and benefits from CSR in his district. In the sense that the exclusion from mineral benefits has had negative effects on the district and its residents. Thoughts and feelings of potential investment and technological opportunities that may have brought about economic developments and elevate residents and district incomes. Nonetheless, the government has not yet taken the initiative to explore and survey non-mining rural districts to discover their mining and other potentials. Allowing investment opportunities would mean bringing new technology in the districts and opening up the possibility of corporate social responsibility like in mining rural districts; where investment companies in collaboration with local communities have achieved some much needed economic and social progress.

With respect to moral leadership and human capital, CoRes01 perceives immorality and carelessness in leadership as a causation of inequity in the distribution of

mineral resource revenues. In general, immorality and carelessness in the government invoke mistrust and feelings of hopelessness in citizens. When leaders are not attentive foreign investors will exploit them. Citizens will continue to be deprived from the benefits of mineral and other resources until they appoint moral leaders and invest in human capital to guarantee equity and justice for all citizens.

The culture of dependency for CoRes01 included the perception that the government would guarantee mineral resource benefits to all citizens. Citizens depend on their government to protect their rights when it comes to mining and other national resources of the country. The government is expected to be transparent and encourage the flow of mining information and knowledge so citizens can have the trust needed to have a civil society. As an institution in charge of mineral resource wealth, the government needs to ensure and guarantee equitable distribution of mineral resource revenues nationwide; so residents in the non-mining rural districts can have an opportunity to invest in their districts resources and achieve socio-economic growth and self-sufficiency.

CoRes01's Individual Textural-Structural Descriptions of inequitable Distributive Justice System in Mineral Resource Revenues.

Following step 7 of modified van Kaam method of analysis, Moustakas (1994) instructs researchers to construct individual textural-structural description for each co-researcher of the meanings and essences of the experience, integrating the invariant constituents and themes (p. 121). The following is an example of the textural-structural construct of the experience of inequitable distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues from the perspective of CoRes01.

The textual-structures that expose core feelings and meanings of CoRes01's experience of inequitable distributive Justice in Mineral resource revenue are conveyed through his experiences and perceptions of socio-economic insecurity, inequity and injustice, communication and trust, investment and technology, moral leadership and human capital and the culture of dependency.

The experience of socio-economic insecurity for CoRes01 involves being accustomed to living in the high poverty and high unemployment prevalent to his district. CoRes01 recounts it is "one of the poorest districts in Tanzania. Most young people are unemployed although it has a lot of resources." A large segment of the population relies on primitive agriculture and animal rearing which is not enough for sustainable living. Problems of draught, rudimentary farming tools and the use of low agricultural techniques continue to produce low harvests in food and cash-crops which are preventing residents from attaining the same level of socio-economic security and economic growth found elsewhere such as in mining districts and big cities. CoRes01 speaks of "residents' income level is very low because of problems of drought so they have poor lifestyles like those other districts with no mining." More people live better off in the mining rural districts and major cities than those in the non-mining rural districts because of economic opportunities afforded to them.

In general, the perception of CoRes01 is that all non-mining rural districts experience similar problems of high poverty, high unemployment and lack of developments owing to the deprivation of mineral resource benefits as he explains "the development of Same District is not any different from other districts that have no mining since poverty levels are very high because there is no employment." As a consultant, he

has realized that his district is incapable of leveraging its resources without outside help from the government or large-scale investments leaving its young residents to fend for themselves.

Inequity and injustice for CoRes01 involves perceptions of bad mining policies and mining laws that must be amended to stop the exploitation by investors; which has caused the government to receive a small amount of the profit while investors take a bigger amount of the profit from the mineral wealth. For CoRes01 “the government needs to intervene and change mining policies and mining laws needs to be straightened out to benefit citizens.” In essence, mining investors have been exploiting owners of their mineral resources wealth. As CoRes01 puts it “they end up getting what the buyer decides to give provided they are paid some sugar money.” The deprivation in mineral resource proceeds has been one of the main reasons for socio-economic insecurities, lack of investment and technology and overall growth in non-mining rural districts. Equality in profit sharing would render non-mining rural districts funding to invest in district resources and provide a variety of employment opportunities for residents. As it stands, in expressing inequity, he mentioned in “Same district we do not benefit from these minerals.”

Regarding communication and trust, CoRes01 experienced lack of mining information and distrust for the government. The decisions made behind closed doors regarding mining issues and the uneasiness of government officials to disseminate mining information to citizens has prompted a growing distrust for the government. The thoughts of corruption behind closed doors and the lack of transparency are perceived by CoRes01 as some of the reasons citizens even those in the mining districts are not getting

the fair share they deserve from the mineral wealth. He says “mining districts need to benefit from the distribution of mining revenues but they don’t get it because of corruption.” Information sharing may be impossible when government officials lack mining knowledge and mining expertise to share.

“Looking at it they have not yet benefitted citizens because they do not have enough knowledge on mining. They don’t even know great mining markets. Therefore they are moving aimlessly and this has caused them to be deceived by mining companies and mining markets because they don’t have the knowledge of the value or where to sell these minerals.”

Foreign mining investors have the knowledge of how the mining business works and have been taking advantage of the existing mining ignorance in Tanzania.

Communication and trust are indispensable qualities in any relationship. In order to regain trust the government needs to have moral leaders and skillful and hardworking well compensated government employees in all fields of employment. They also need to value open communication where there is flow of information and citizens’ participation in matters concerning them. The government needs to include its citizens in decision making processes as stakeholders. As CoRes01 explains “most importantly is to have joint contracts with communities so they understand what their rights and what percentage of mining revenue they would receive.”

With regard to investment and technology, CoRes01 attributes the deprivation from mineral resource wealth to the lack of investments and corporate social responsibility. He points out “there are some mining here and there that have been discovered a while back.” However, the government has not put much effort to explore

and survey possible investment opportunities in the district. This has resulted into lack of growth in investment and technology in his district. Exclusion from the benefits of mineral wealth has had negative economic effects on the district and its residents.

Thoughts of potential investment and technological opportunities that could have brought about economic developments and elevate residents and district incomes linger around awaiting the day the government will do something. For CoRes01 allowing investments in his districts would open up the possibility of corporate social responsibility like in mining rural districts. He gives an example of

“a company named Ashanti in Shinyanga district has brought about great changes within the communities around its mines. They have built dispensaries, school, hospitals, secondary school supplies, built roads, and funds to help with community activities. They have also planted trees, brought water pipelines this is a success story.”

CoRes01 gives another example of CRS “Geita Gold Mine Company’s impact has been tremendous in Tanzania. The company has brought great changes. Now this needs to be the model in other areas.”

With respect to moral leadership and human capital, CoRes01 perceives lack of morality and dedication in leadership as a causation of inequity in the distribution of mineral resource revenues. In general, immorality and carelessness in the government invoke mistrust and feelings of hopelessness in citizens. When leaders are not attentive foreign investors will exploit them. CoRes01 declares “mining in Tanzania is very relative. Because those who engage in mining businesses are the ones with money; but

not citizens because there is carelessness in mining revenue distribution.” He illustrates the carelessness of mineral resource management stating

“Tanzanite is produced in Tanzania but the largest exporters of Tanzanite are India, Kenya and South Africa while Tanzanite is from Tanzania. This is a very interesting part that shows there was carelessness in the management of those resources why most minerals go to Nairobi, Kenya. Looking at the world trade statistics you will find out Kenya, India and South Africa leading exporters of Tanzanite.”

Citizens will continue to be deprived from the benefits of mineral and other resources until they appoint moral leaders and invest in human capital to guarantee equity and justice for all citizens. CoRes01 demonstrated a sense of optimism in the current leadership, mentioning

“we are thankful for the coming of President Magufuli...for the first time we are witnessing taxes being collected; especially in natural resources we will start to see distribution of taxes coming from mining. The way things are moving we will start to witness investors paying taxes. Those investors who use to evade taxes will now be paying taxes.”

The culture of dependency for CoRes01 includes the perception that the government would guarantee mineral resource benefits to all citizens. The government is in charge of mineral resource wealth. He states “ownership of mineral resources is by the government.” One of the functions of the government is to protect the rights of its citizens; therefore, the guarantee of mineral resource benefits to all citizens rests with the government. The culture of dependency on the government to protect citizens’ rights is

evident when CoRes01 explains how “the government should be transparent regarding the rights of residents who live in mining areas because they have lived and protected those resources over the years.” CoRes01 doesn’t end with government protection of only the rights of those citizens in the mining districts; he expounds that “mining resources belong to the nation therefore they must be shared.” As an institution in charge of mineral resource wealth, the government needs to ensure and guarantee equitable distribution of mineral resource revenues nationwide; so residents in the non-mining rural districts can have an opportunity to invest in their districts resources and achieve socio-economic growth and self-sufficiency.

The Textural-Structural Synthesis for the Group

The final step of the phenomenological model requires the development of a composite description of meanings and essences of the experience representing all co-researchers’ individual textural-structures descriptions as a whole (Moustakas, 1994).

Seven core themes characterized the description of meanings and essences of the experience of the inequitable distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues in Tanzania. The experience of *Socio-Economic Insecurity* is one of great poverty and high unemployment in the non-mining rural districts particularly for young people, even though there are enough district resources that can be leveraged to benefit them. Residents of these districts experience most of the problems associated with having a poor healthcare system which include deficiency in medicine and medical tools, lack of proper medical facilities, shortage of medical experts and high costs associated with healthcare in general.

Another problem experienced in the non-mining rural districts contributing to socio-economic insecurity is the issue of underqualified teachers. Schools are underperforming producing more failing students than other parts of the nation. Lack of proper school facilities including hostels makes it hard for students to concentrate in school while living in ghettos. The absence of parental educational awareness hence educational support from parents contributes to students' academic failure. Under-developed infrastructure is a huge concern for residents in non-mining rural districts. Considering the problems of drought in places where residents rely mostly on agriculture, absence of proper dams and irrigation systems to ensure constant water supply for farming is a great concern for the majority of residents living in the non-mining rural districts. Bad roads cause unreliable transportation for people, goods and services affecting the economic development of the districts.

Poor telecommunication system and lack of electricity has halted the economic progress of both individuals and their districts. Lack of sufficient modern buildings including suitable office space, proper hospitals and dispensaries, school facilities, and homes for civil servants confirm neglect by the government and lack of progress in non-mining rural districts. Qualified workers and new graduates shy away from living and working in such poor districts for fear of stagnation, prompting the shortage of much needed trained and dedicated personnel in the fields of mining, education, medical and agriculture.

With regard to district and residents' economic insecurity, the level of income for most residents and their districts is very low. Unlike the mining districts where big mining businesses have transformed the once little rural districts into big and dynamic

districts with good infrastructure and vibrant economy, non-mining rural districts remain in dire need of revitalization. Residents' standard of living is very low reflecting the low-level income. There is more poverty in non-mining rural districts than in the mining rural districts.

The perception of inequity and injustice arise when considering the disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts caused by the unfairness in the distribution of mineral resource profits. The constant comparison between mining and non-mining rural districts in terms of district developments, residents' income and standard of living arise feelings of hopelessness aligned with relative deprivation. The exploitation by mining investors feeds into the injustice of the distributive system in the nation even though there are benefits garnered through CSR brought about by the presence of mining investors in the mining districts. The expressions of inequity in the distribution of mineral resource revenues echoed by co-researchers throughout the data, and the notion that investors and the government benefit more than citizens, solidify co-researchers' perceptions of inequity and injustice in the distribution of mining revenues in the country.

There is a need for amendments of flawed mining contracts, policies and mining laws that have facilitated the exploitation of citizens by mining investors. Otherwise citizens will continue to experience feelings of hopelessness as a result of unfair distribution and deprivation from the mineral resource benefits. If those feelings continue to fester the outcome may be devastating for the nation including an impending civil conflict.

Communication and Trust are essential qualities of any secular relationship especially the one between the government and its citizens. Co-researchers however,

experienced lack of communication which raised mistrust of the government and its officials. The issues were revealed through citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness. Co-researchers agreed the majority of the population, especially those living in non-mining rural districts with limited education, do not have enough mining knowledge or awareness to understand what is owed to them with regard to profiting from mineral resources belonging to them.

Concerning issues of corruption, transparency and trust, the government needs to be transparent with all its mineral dealings. The old ways of doings behind closed doors raise suspicion of corruption and feelings of mistrust for government and its top officials. In order to have good communication and regain trust, government should allow citizens' participation in deliberations and decision making process of issues concerning them. These include but not limited to issues of mining, agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, investment and economic development in general. Collaboration between stakeholders will eliminate the mistrust citizens have of the government and mining investors. Such an alliance will foster the transparency and open communication that has been missing all along.

In relation to *Investment and Technology*, co-researchers attribute the deficiency in investment and technology in the non-mining rural districts to the deprivation of profits from the mineral revenues. Had there been equity in the distribution of these resources, shared profit however small, may have been used for social and economic development of the districts and residents. Lack of investment and technology was expressed by the absence of exploration, surveys and large-scale investments. The government needs to direct more attention to exploration of these districts for natural

resources. In addition, the government must spearhead investment initiatives non-mining rural districts in order to leverage specific district resources for the benefit of those districts, residents and the nation as a whole.

Good investors engage in goodwill and corporate social responsibility within and around the communities they do business. Large scale investments would bring rapid socio-economic progress through business and CSR as established in the mining rural districts where mining investors helped with community socio-economic developments such as building hospitals, schools, employment and the improvement of overall infrastructure. For non-mining rural districts that rely heavily on primitive agriculture, investing in modern agriculture using advanced technology would elevate agri-business bringing economic development to the districts while increasing income levels of residents.

In referencing *Moral Leadership and Human Capital*, co-researchers perceive immorality in leadership and a weak human capital in the nation as a factor of the existing inequity in the distributive justice system in mineral resource wealth. Citizens need to believe that their leaders are of moral decency running institutions of integrity, credibility and accountability. Such a belief can be achieved by the government making sure that there is proper management and an equitable distributive justice system in place for all natural resource wealth of the nation. In addition, an efficient human capital is vital for any nation's overall development. The government needs to boost staff development through education and training. Civil servants need to learn time management and harnessing skills required in their specific fields and positions in order to maximize productivity. Moral leadership and a strong human capital must be

commensurate with decent salaries to avoid corruption; but also as a way of acknowledging good work ethics and skills.

Growth is envisioned when co-researchers fantasize a fair distributive justice system in matters involving the national wealth, where investment laws and policies are balanced and favor both investors and citizens. To attract domestic and foreign investments Tanzania needs to have laws that ensure a conducive business environment otherwise investors will go elsewhere. For the country to keep growing both large and small scale investments are needed to guarantee socio-economic development. Since the majority of the citizens engage in farming, investing in agri-business in non-mining rural districts will help with individual economic growth and alleviate poverty. On the same token districts will experience economic growth through taxation. Non-mining rural districts will rely less on the government when they achieve a state of sustainability allowing the government to deal with macro level issues. Growth and autonomy exist in an equitable distributive justice environment. The government must implement decentralized policies to allow the districts to have some independence.

The *Culture of Dependency* emerged as the last component describing the phenomenon, yet all co-researchers experiences and perceptions regarding benefiting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth rests with decisions made by the government. Citizens depend on the government to resolve their needs and advance them. Non-mining rural districts, in particular, have been waiting for the government to use national resources including mineral resource wealth to jump start their economic opportunities. The dependency mindset has been crippling citizens of Tanzania since the days of Ujamaa Socialism, and it will continue until systems that

allow for high productivity, economic diversity and independence are put in place starting with moderating centralized policies to allow for growth and autonomy.

In addition, the researcher created a composite wheel of the inequitable distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues diagram (See Figure 3).

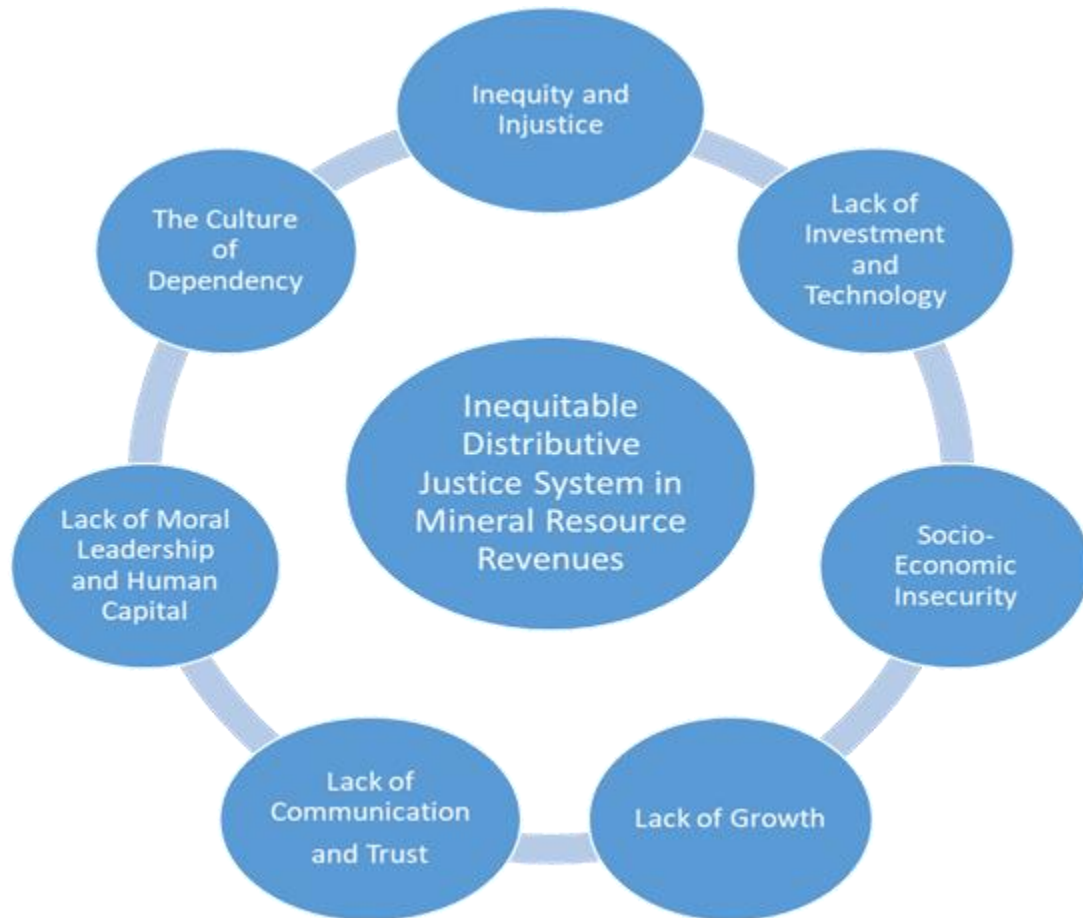


Figure 3. A composite wheel of inequitable distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

Summary of Research Findings and Discussion

The purpose of this study was to understand the lived experiences and perceptions of citizens living in non-mining rural districts in Mainland Tanzania to better understand the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth phenomenon. A targeted sample of 15 co-researchers from eight non-mining rural districts meeting the criteria for the study described their experiences, perceptions and feelings regarding the phenomenon through semi-structured interviews with the researcher.

Co-researchers appeared to have some commonality in the way they experienced or perceived the phenomenon under study despite their varied backgrounds. Seven main themes or essences were revealed from clusters of invariant constituents obtained from data from the interviews. The themes are listed in the order of most referenced to the least referenced theme by co-researchers in relation to their experiences, perceptions and feelings (a) socio-economic insecurity, (b) inequity and injustice, (c) communication and trust, (d) investment and technology, (e) moral leadership and human capital, (f) growth, and (g) the culture of dependency. Each theme had significant properties or sub-themes that helped designate the theme.

Theme 1: Socio-Economic Insecurity – the most referenced theme in the study with (119) references. Socio-economic insecurity was linked to all (15) co-researchers as the most significant theme relating to the lived experiences regarding deprivation from the benefits of Tanzania's mineral resource wealth in Tanzania. Data revealed six significant properties of socio-economic insecurity: districts with high poverty and high unemployment; poor healthcare system; poor education system; underdeveloped

infrastructure; shortages of trained and dedicated personnel in the fields of mining, education, medical and agriculture; and district and residents' economic insecurity. Conversely, the attainment of socio-economic security for citizens and their districts would mean fairness in the distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues. Profit sharing would help with the reduction and subsequent elimination of poverty and unemployment; adequate healthcare system and good education system; developed infrastructure; skilled and dedicated personnel in all major sectors of employment in non-mining rural districts including education, medical, agriculture and underdeveloped small scale mining leading to overall district and residents' economic security.

Theme 2: Inequity and Injustice – another important and highly referenced theme with (109) relates to co-researchers' experiences and perceptions of deprivation of mineral resource wealth. All (15) co-researchers have experienced some form of inequity and injustice as a result of poor mining policies and laws that have allowed for imperfect mining contracts with large-scale mining investors. Flawed contracts have allowed investors to exploit both the government and its citizens. Co-researchers have expressed feelings of hopelessness as a result of the government's unfairness with the distribution of mineral wealth of the nation; evidenced by the disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts. Equity and Justice could be achieved through the amendment of all flawed governing mining policies and laws; the government should renegotiate in good faith mining contracts that have previously been contracted in order to receive fair shares of mineral profits from investors. As it stands there is a consensus that the government is currently duped from mineral profits due to long contractual mining agreements that were initially made to attract investors. The government needs to ensure

fairness in the distribution of mineral resource revenues to all citizens including those in the non-mining rural districts.

Theme 3: Communication and Trust – captured in this theme with (44) references, and (9 out of 15) co-researchers linked to theme were the cores of lack of communication and trust which included: citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness; issues of corruption, transparency and trust; and citizen's participation in deliberations and decision making process of issues concerning them. All three attributes are not only interrelated but also connected to the experience of being excluded from the mineral wealth. Communication supports inclusion; therefore through communication citizens in the non-mining rural districts would have mining awareness and knowledge required to participate in deliberations and decision making process regarding mineral resources and other issues affecting them. Transparency limits corruption and promotes trust.

Theme 4: Investment and Technology – emerging as the fourth theme with (32) references and connected to (14 out of 15) co-researchers is the theme of investment and technology. Theme 4 was a significant theme with regard to co-researchers experiencing deprivation from mineral resource wealth. Co-researchers experience lack of investment and technology which meant the absence of government surveys and large-scale investments; lack of investment initiatives in rural non-mining districts, absence of goodwill and corporate social responsibility and lack of modern agriculture using advanced technology. Most co-researchers perceived the unfair dissemination of mineral revenues is to blame for the stagnation of their economic development and that of their districts; that the government has not put much effort in the non-mining rural districts

developments like it has in mining rural districts. Sharing spoils garnered from mineral wealth would mean changing the fate of non-mining rural districts. Through government, districts will be able to commission surveys to explore resources and bring large-scale investments to their districts, which would help with employment and economic advancement of the districts; citizens would explore investment opportunities to have employment and income diversity; districts will have an opportunity to engage directly with investors through goodwill and corporate social responsibility, which has proven to be a great source of socio-economic advancement in rural mining districts. As non-mining rural districts develop through investments, so is technology in all major sectors of the district economy including modern agriculture using advanced technological tools.

Theme 5: Moral Leadership and Human Capital – theme 5 was referenced (31) times with (10 out of 15) co-researchers tied to it. They experienced lack of moral leadership and human capital citing issues of corruption, lack of transparency and inclusion, and shortages of trained and dedicated civil servants. Moral leadership and human capital is an essential theme towards an equitable distributive justice society. Attributes include proper management and distribution of mineral resource wealth and other natural resource wealth of the nation; proper supervision and allocation of district resources; staff development – appropriate education, training and time management for civil servants in their required fields and positions; collaboration between stakeholders and decent salaries to avoid corruption.

Theme 6: Growth – co-researchers (10 out of 15) related to the theme which had (29) references. Lack of growth was experienced by co-researchers as a result of being deprived from the benefits of mineral resources. The theme growth, however emerged

from the view of what a fair distributive justice system would bring. Growth would manifest through the following invariant constituents: government partnerships with citizens on leveraging district specific resources and environmental protection; district economic growth, autonomy and self-reliance, modernization of non-mining rural district infrastructure, individual socio-economic growth; decentralized policies which would bring some independence from the government.

Theme 7: The Culture of Dependency – the last and the least referenced theme (20). Co-researchers (10 out of 15) connected to the culture of dependency theme. Even though it is the least referenced, co-researchers' perceptions regarding benefiting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth rested on decisions made by the government. Theme 7 has three attributes including: Citizens' dependency on government to resolve their needs and advance them; non-mining rural districts and citizens' dependency on the national mineral wealth; and centralized policies bring dependency. The culture of dependency would dissipate once growth is experienced by districts and individuals; they would be able to manage their needs without depending so much on the government.

Similarities and Dissimilarities to the Literature Review

The researcher had not anticipated to see similarities in findings to the existing literature since there has not been a primary study similar to this done before. In addition, the Moustakas (1994) modified van Kaam method of analysis tends to preclude predetermined theories or hypothesis as findings are deeply rooted in fresh data from the interviews. Nonetheless, the nature of the phenomenon under study prompted the researcher to employ both RDT and HNT for the theoretical framework to allow for the

deep and holistic understanding of the experiences and perceptions of co-researchers, irrespective of the capable and the detailed methodology used for the study.

Findings revealed socio-economic insecurity for individuals and non-mining rural districts as a result of high poverty and high unemployment. Here we see aspects of HNT with regard to citizens not being able to meet their basic needs. Literature review shows about 70% of the estimated population of 53 million in 2017 live in rural areas where poverty levels are much higher compared to other areas in the country (UNDP-HDR reports, 2016). A high percentage of co-researchers (100%) have identified with socio-economic insecurity because of high poverty and high unemployment in their non-mining rural districts.

Findings exposed aspects of RDT with regard to inequity and injustice as a result of poor mining policies and laws. Imperfect mining contracts with large-scale mining investors have contributed to the exploitation of citizens mostly those living in non-mining rural districts. Co-researchers have expressed feelings of hopelessness in relation to the disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts, and how residents of mining districts are better off compared to those in the non-mining rural districts as a results of the benefits from the mineral resource revenues. The literature review has shown that mining districts benefit from the presence and partnerships forged between large mining companies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations. They benefit through training and employment; mining companies' engagement in local communities' developmental initiatives through donations to build up schools, hospitals and roads; provide clean water; and help with microfinance schemes for the locals to start up their own businesses (Lange, 2006). Such developments are neither seen nor

experienced in non-mining rural districts causing residents to feel relatively deprived as they compare their lives to those in the mining districts.

Another issue of similarity between findings and the existing literature are issues of communication and trust with regard to corruption and transparency. Some co-researchers perceived the government and its officials' corruptness the reason there is no transparency. According to Kulindwa et al, 2003; LEAT, 2003; Lange, 2008), corruption and inadequate mining laws and policies are among the top major reasons attributed to the community-based mineral conflicts that occurred in Tanzania in the 1990s.

This phenomenological study of lived experiences of individuals from non-mining rural districts living in Mainland Tanzania is one of the kind. There has been an expectation of dissimilarities or rather new insights to the existing literature. Findings as presented above through the seven core themes including sub-themes or properties revealed areas that were never before associated with either benefitting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth.

Significance of Theoretical Concepts

Both Relative Deprivation Theory and Human Needs Theory were germane to the understanding of this study. Findings confirmed some of the arguments made by both theories in socio-economic insecurity, disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts, unequal distributive justice system, lack of citizens' participation and lack of autonomy. The literature review has shown that Tanzanian citizens have long believed the country's natural resources are national resources for the benefits of all citizens. When GOT opened up borders for FDI in the mid-1990s allowing foreign large-scale mining companies to operate in the country, all citizens expected their lives to change for

the better and poverty to be a thing of the past. That GOT would channel the substantial amount of mineral revenues garnered from the mining companies through taxation and royalties towards both human development and district development nationwide.

Gurr (2011) defined relative deprivation as “perceived discrepancy between men’s value expectations and their value capabilities.” He explains that value expectations are goods and conditions of life, and value capabilities are those goods and conditions that people believe they can attain given the social means available to them. Currently, only communities surrounding the mines have experienced an upward mobility in employment, school and health facilities, infrastructure, clean water, and other business opportunities as a result of mining businesses in their districts. They have attained their “value capabilities.” Residents of non-mining rural districts however continue to live in poverty.

Merton (1949), has expressed that self-appraisal depends upon people’s comparisons of their own situation with that of other people perceived as being comparable to them. Findings exposed the disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts and how co-researchers harbor some feelings of relative deprivation as they compare their lives and districts to those in the developing mining districts. For example, CoRes02 explained “our developments are very modest compared to those in mining districts because minerals bring big income to those residents something we do not have Those people in the mining districts can get money and start up other business that can bring progress in their families, others get capital from mining businesses and leave the area to start up other businesses elsewhere, others stay there as part of their lives.”

Existing literature shows that Tanzania has high poverty levels. The international poverty line of USD1.90 per person per day puts the poverty level at about 46.6% of the population living below the international poverty line, whereas the national basic needs poverty level is much lower at about 28.2%, and the extreme poverty level at about 9.7% mostly found in the non-mining rural districts (THDR, 2014). Human Needs Theory is fitting when analyzing the poor's unmet basic needs in Tanzania. The above statistics shows at minimum 9.7% of the population are suffering from extreme poverty lacking the most basic needs to survive: food, clean water, and shelter which Maslow (1970) defines as physiological needs. When basic needs are not met, it is hard to see how succeeding needs of safety and security, belongingness and love, self-esteem, personal fulfillment, and so forth can be attained.

Traits of HNT are visible particularly in socio-economic insecurity with high poverty and high unemployment. CoRes15 mentioned "in our districts one may sit the entire day hungry because there is no employment and no money," indicating an unmet basic need in food. Some youth have abandoned their families and their home-lands in search of a better life elsewhere. In gaining employment to satisfy their physiological needs elsewhere, they have lost belonging and love needs as they are no longer with their loved ones. Burton's model for example consists of needs that are universal and necessary to maintain peace and harmony in a society. The model consists of distributive justice and participation as some of the necessary human needs (Burton, 1979). Findings also exposed unequal distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues and lack of citizens' participation in deliberations and decision making process on issues concerning them. Findings also revealed the need for both individual and district autonomy.

Rosenberg's human needs model includes autonomy as need that is universal and non-negotiable.

RDT and HNT influences have been demonstrated using concrete examples from the findings. It is safe to say there is evidence of relative deprivation and unmet basic human needs in the non-mining rural districts. Feelings of deprivation may dissipate with a sense of hopelessness when citizens in the non-mining rural districts do not see the possibility of change. The realization may cause aspirations to diminish and avoid contention. However, if they see the possibility of change from their actions, the possibility of engaging in contentious acts and possibly even open conflict is great. Since basic human needs are universal and non-negotiable, if the government does not take the necessary steps to ensure citizens' needs are fulfilled they may seek them by any means possible.

Tanzanian people are known to be peaceful. However, the literature review has shown at different times throughout history when pushed to the limit they don't back down. They have always stood up for their rights, respect and dignity against whoever was taking advantage of them i.e. the Maji rebellion during colonialism and the recent mining conflicts involving local communities around the mines. Findings have uncovered expressions of discontent and hopelessness confirming components theorized by both RDT and HNT. Even though there weren't expressions overtly suggesting open conflict, unmasked feelings of disenchantment and despair were expressed giving a sense that anything may be possible.

To avoid potential conflicts, the Tanzanian citizen as a shareholder of mineral resource wealth must experience or perceive benefit from their natural resource wealth,

and in this case mineral resource revenues. Research findings have shown the experience and perception of inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth in Tanzania.

Citizens living in the non-mining rural districts feel relatively deprived compared to their fellow citizens who are in mining-rural districts and exhibit feelings of hopelessness. If indeed natural resource wealth belongs to all citizens, then it shouldn't matter what districts these minerals come from. The government needs to subsidize non-mining rural districts using mineral revenues so that all citizens can enjoy benefits from the mineral wealth. It is important for GOT to be transparent with regard to mining issues, mineral revenues received and the allocation of those funds so that citizens can feel included and empowered. Further GOT needs to solve the problem of unfair distribution of mineral resource revenue to avoid possible intractable conflicts involving non-mining rural districts in Tanzania.

Answering the Central Research Question

The study had an overarching research question: "What meaning(s) do citizens in the non-mining rural districts attribute to their experiences regarding their benefiting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth"? The overarching answer to the question was revealed in Chapter 4 – Results Section, through the seven core themes and subthemes. The meanings attributed to the lived experiences of co-researchers with regard to their benefitting or deprivation from the benefits of the nation's mineral resource wealth are grounded in the composite wheel of inequitable distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues.

In essence co-researchers have experienced and perceived inequity and injustice, lack of investment and technology, socio-economic insecurity, lack of growth, lack of

moral leadership and human capital, and the culture of dependency as a result of the deprivation from the mineral resource benefits caused by inequitable distributive justice system. With such findings, the study can make the following assumptions:

Assumption #1: Inequitable distributive justice promotes inequity and injustice, lack of investment and technology, socio-economic insecurity, lack of growth, lack of communication and trust, lack of moral leadership and human capital, and the culture of dependency.

Assumption #2: The ingredients postulated by both RDT and HNT and established in the findings, suggest evidence of discontent that would likely lead to contention or possibly open conflict unless necessary steps are taken to change the course.

The Role of Conflict Resolution

This study exposes the need for Conflict Resolution (CR) at every stage of a high-stake business partnership, especially those involving basic human needs and distributive justice i.e. mining business partnerships in Tanzania. Conflicts involving non-negotiable basic needs tend to yield intractable conflicts that are costly and long-lasting when the needs are unmet. Mineral-based conflicts in Tanzania between foreign mining companies and local communities surrounding the mines are an example of such conflicts, caused by issues of forced displacement and lack of proper compensation, illegal mining and pastoralists' rights to land, human rights violations, and environmental concerns (Lange, 2008).

These conflicts may have been prevented or at least the degree of severity lessened had there been a skilled Conflict Resolution Practitioner (CPR) spearheading

effective communication, stakeholders' participation, transparency, and understanding of each party's needs and maintain power balance within the parties involved. Even though the conflicts were later resolved through conflict resolution, they had already caused deaths, hospitalization, destruction of mining business properties and jail time for some members of the local communities.

Conflicts are inevitable and may erupt at any point during the life of a business partnership. The proverbial saying "prevention is better than cure" holds true when it comes to conflicts and the intermediary roles played by Conflict Resolution Practitioners. Skillful CRPs wear many hats and possess great skills including those of effective communication, facilitation, negotiation, mediation, reconciliation and conflict transformation. CRPs may use any of the skills at different stages of a business partnership in an attempt to prevent potential conflicts or resolve existing ones.

There is a tendency for institutions to seek CRPs after conflicts have escalated and caused irreparable harm to the parties involved. Fittingly, however, institutions large and small should seek the expertise of a skilled CRP before entering into complex business partnership to avoid unnecessary conflicts. Most companies hire full time lawyers as part of their management team or retain lawyers in case of legal issues and potential lawsuits. The same should apply with CRPs. They should either be part of the management team in organizations/institutions, or be retained for the duration of business partnerships since conflicts are always present and are more likely to be resolved faster, more amicably, and less costly compared to court cases. Disputes or conflicts should always start with CRPs before going to lawyers, since they are more likely to end with a win-win solution than a lawyer through a court case ending with a win-lose outcome.

The study posits the potential for conflict if necessary steps are not taken to rid of the inequity existing in the distribution of mineral profits. The experiences and perceptions of discontent by citizens in the non-mining rural districts with regard to the phenomenon are well established in the seven core themes and illuminated by both theories. This study should serve as a plea to GOT to take appropriate action needed to prevent potential conflicts in the non-mining rural districts and promote distributive justice and socio-economic justice. This can be achieved through the use of skilled CRPs working in conjunction with policy makers to help them construct and implement policies that work for the benefit of all citizens, the government and mining investors.

Dissertation Reflections and Recommendations

This phenomenological study is one of a kind in dealing with the lived experiences and perceptions of 15 citizens living in eight non-mining rural districts in Mainland Tanzania, with regard to the inequitable distribution of mineral resource revenue phenomenon. Therefore, it may be illusive to imply that all citizens living in non-mining rural districts have similar views. The method of analysis used for this study allows for possible variations in determining meanings attributed to the lived experiences of co-researchers. Assumptions made are based on the small targeted sample size used for the study involving the eight non-mining rural districts in Mainland Tanzania. Perhaps a different method of analysis may have resulted to a different outcome.

A comparative case study using mix methods to capture both qualitative and quantitative aspects of this phenomenon; including a larger sample size covering the entire nation, may have provided a more generalizable outcome fit for such a big nation with a large population of people living in rural districts. The use of comparative

variables between mining and non-mining rural districts to determine whether the assumptions made for this study would continue to hold true. Additional studies to systematically explore the individual themes and their properties through both qualitative and quantitative method of analyses may add to validity of the research findings.

Nonetheless, this study can be a starting point for further research of this nature dealing with distributive justice system and natural resource benefits. There is an abundance of God given natural resources in the world with an incredible amount of wealth to cover the basic needs of most if not all human beings, however only a fraction of the approximately 7 Billion people living in the world have access to the benefits of the natural resource wealth while the majority wallow in poverty.

The literature review has shown that citizens of Tanzania have evolved from the pre-colonial times. They have overcome imperialism, ujamaa socialism and are currently facing challenges with global capitalism. Moving forward, socio-economic policies that align with global capitalism that would integrates moral considerations with the traditional micro and macro-economic ideals may be the balance needed for Tanzania to ensure a successful tri-partnership between citizens, the government and foreign investors. The policies must incorporate the postulated core essences of equitable distributive justice system in mineral resource revenues: equity and justice, investment and technology, socio-economic security, growth, communication and trust, moral leadership and human capital and the culture of independence; all of which are entrenched in ethical considerations allowing for both economic development of the country and human development.

Tanzania is too rich for its people to be so poor lax laws may have contributed to the unfairness in the distribution of mineral resource revenues; inversely, stringent laws may deter direct foreign investors with their much needed capital from investing in the country. Therefore, it is imperative that mining laws governing the mineral sector strike the necessary balance to attract foreign direct investors while ensuring there is equity in the distribution of mineral resource revenues. Fair mining contracts adhering to equitable distributive laws and policies will ensure a win-win-win outcome for all stakeholders involved: citizens, government and investors.

Tanzania needs to invest in exploration and survey especially in non-mining rural districts. The probabilities for unexplored mineral deposits including other natural resources such as oil and gas are tremendous. The government should deliberately take initiative to explore the country for its natural resources, while guaranteeing conducive business environment for both domestic and foreign investors. This in turn should allow for a booming private sector with big businesses such as factories and industries that will provide employment opportunities to citizens across the nation. Direct investments have quick returns and with equitable distributive laws Tanzania would garner enough revenues for the country's overall developments, and at the same time reduce foreign debt and dependability to the yearly foreign aid towards the National Budget.

As the country continues to discover and trade large quantities of non-renewable mineral resources which are bound to be depleted at some point in the future, it is necessary for the government to start thinking of a 'national fund' where a certain percentage of the mineral profits would be deposited yearly. This will ensure continuity

of mineral revenue even when mineral resources are exhausted and will guarantee financial security for Tanzania's future generations.

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Appendix A: IRB Approval Letter

MEMORANDUM

To: **Marylin Lameck**
College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences

From: **Pei-Fen Li, Ph.D,**
Center Representative, Institutional Review Board

Date: **February 13, 2017**

Re: **IRB #: 2017-96; Title, "Citizens Experience of Inequitable
Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenues in
Tanzania: A phenomenological Inquiry."**

I have reviewed the above-referenced research protocol at the center level. Based on the information provided, I have determined that this study is exempt from further IRB review under **45 CFR 46.101(b) (Exempt Category 2)**. You may proceed with your study as described to the IRB. As principal investigator, you must adhere to the following requirements:

- 1) **CONSENT:** If recruitment procedures include consent forms, they must be obtained in such a manner that they are clearly understood by the subjects and the process affords subjects the opportunity to ask questions, obtain detailed answers from those directly involved in the research, and have sufficient time to consider their participation after they have been provided this information. The subjects must be given a copy of the signed consent document, and a copy must be placed in a secure file separate from de-identified participant information. Record of informed consent must be retained for a minimum of three years from the conclusion of the study.
- 2) **ADVERSE EVENTS/UNANTICIPATED PROBLEMS:** The principal investigator is required to notify the IRB chair and me (954-262-5369 and Pei-Fen Li, Ph.D, respectively) of any adverse reactions or unanticipated events that may develop as a result of this study. Reactions or events may include, but are not limited to, injury, depression as a result of participation in the study, life-threatening situation, death, or loss of confidentiality/anonymity of subject. Approval may be withdrawn if the problem is serious.
- 3) **AMENDMENTS:** Any changes in the study (e.g., procedures, number or types of subjects, consent forms, investigators, etc.) must be approved by the IRB prior to implementation. Please be advised that changes in a study may require further review depending on the nature of the change. Please contact me with any questions regarding amendments or changes to your study.

The NSU IRB is in compliance with the requirements for the protection of human subjects prescribed in Part 46 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations (45 CFR 46) revised June 18, 1991.

Cc: **Ismael Muvingi, Ph.D.; Pei-Fen Li, Ph.D**

Appendix B: Participation Letter

Invitation to Participate in a Research Study Entitled: **Citizens Experience of Inequitable Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenues in Tanzania: A Phenomenological Inquiry**

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Marylin Lameck. I am a doctoral student at Nova Southeastern University in Fort Lauderdale, Florida engaged in research for the purpose of satisfying a requirement for a PhD degree in Conflict Analysis and Resolution. I would like to invite you to participate in my research.

The purpose of this study is to understand the lived experiences and perceptions of citizens living in non-mining rural districts/areas in mainland Tanzania; to better understand the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth phenomenon.

Participants must be adult Tanzanian citizens residing in non-mining rural districts/areas and not affiliated with mining and mining businesses. They must speak and understand Swahili or English languages fluently.

As a participant you will be asked to meet with me for a face-to-face interview of approximately 30-45 minutes; in a comfortable, private, and noise-free setting acceptable to you within your area. You will be asked a series of open-ended questions relating to your perception of inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth based on your lived experience. The interview will be digitally audio recorded so that I can accurately reflect on what was discussed at a later time.

There are no benefits to you for participating in this research. However, your opinions of your lived-experience relating to the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth of the country matter. Understanding your experience and those of other participants may potentially help determine policies and practices that promote equitable distribution of mineral and other natural resource wealth of the country for the benefit of all Tanzanian citizens.

Participation is confidential so your identity will not be revealed. I will be the one reviewing the recordings while transcribing and analyzing them. The recordings may also be available to be heard by personnel from the IRB and my dissertation chair. All study information will be kept in a locked safe at a secure private home office to be later destroyed.

If you decide to participate in this research study, please contact me at your earliest convenience preferably within a week of you receiving this letter, using any of the telephone numbers or the addresses provided below so we can further discuss the research. We will then set up a day, time and a place that is convenient to you so we may conduct the interview. Since the interview is voluntary you will have an opportunity to sign a consent form that explains in detail your right to discontinue participation at any time with no consequences

Thank you for your consideration.
With kind regards,

Marylin Lameck, MS.

Address: PO Box 15535, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Telephone numbers: (657) 555 128 (TZ); 1 (954)655-0014 (US). Email: kmlameck@hotmail.com; lameck@nova.edu.

Appendix C: Informed Consent Form

Consent Form for Participation in the Research Study Entitled: **Citizens Experience of Inequitable Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenues in Tanzania: A phenomenological Inquiry.**

Funding Source: None.

IRB protocol # **2017-96**

Principal investigator
Marylin Lameck
5066 SW 162nd Avenue
Miramar, FL, 33027
(954) 655-0014

Co-investigator
Ismael Muvungi, LLB, Ph.D.
3301 College Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314
(954) 262-3023

For questions/concerns about your research rights, contact:

Human Research Oversight Board (Institutional Review Board or IRB)
Nova Southeastern University
(954) 262-5369/Toll Free: 866-499-0790
IRB@nsu.nova.edu

Site Information:

Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)
Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road
P.O. Box 4302
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania
Telephones: (255-22) 2775155-6: 2700745/6
Email: Rclearance@costech.or.tz

What is the study about?

You are invited to participate in a research study. The goal of this study is to understand the lived experiences and perceptions of citizens living in non-mining rural districts/areas in mainland Tanzania; to better understand the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth phenomenon.

Why are you asking me?

We are inviting you to participate because you seem to meet the inclusion criteria for the study consisting of the following: neither a residence of a mining rural districts/area nor affiliate of mining and its businesses, must be a Tanzanian citizen, must be 18 years or older and must be able to communicate in either English language or Swahili language. There will be between 10 and 15 participants in this research study.

What will I be doing if I agree to be in the study?

You will participate in a 30-45 minutes face-to-face interview conducted by the researcher, Marylin Lameck. You will be asked a series of open-ended questions relating to your perception and how you make meaning of inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth based on your lived experience. As stated before the interview should not take more than 30-45 minutes; and if during the interview you express discomfort or inability to continue participating in the research study, you have a right to end the interview with no repercussion to you.

Is there any audio or video recording?

This research project will include digital audio recording of the interview using Philips digital recorder with a backup digital recorder from Tap-Media Ltd app version 2.1 for iPhone. The audio recordings will be available to be heard by the researcher, Ms. Marylin Lameck, personnel from the IRB, and the dissertation chair, Dr. Ismael Muvungi. The recordings will be transcribed by Ms. Marylin Lameck. Ms. Lameck will use earphones while transcribing the interview to guard your privacy. The recordings will be kept securely in Ms. Lameck's home office in a locked safe. The recordings will be kept for 36 months from the end of the study. The recordings will then be destroyed after that time by permanently deleting the digital audio recorded tapes from both devices. Because your voice will be potentially identifiable by anyone who hears the recordings, your confidentiality for things you say on the recordings cannot be guaranteed although the researcher will try to limit access to the digital tapes as described in this paragraph.

What are the dangers to me?

Risks to you are minimal, meaning they are not thought to be greater than other risks you experience every day. Being recorded means that confidentiality cannot be promised. Sharing your experience and perception may make you anxious or bring back unhappy memories. If this happens Ms. Lameck will try to help you. If you need further help, she will suggest someone you can see but you will have to pay for that yourself. If you have questions about the research, your research rights, or if you experience an injury because of the research please contact Ms. Lameck at (954) 655-0014. You may also contact the IRB at the numbers indicated above with questions about your research rights.

Are there any benefits to me for taking part in this research study?

There are no benefits to you for participating in this research. However, your opinions of your lived-experience relating to the inequitable distribution of mineral resource wealth of the country matter. Understanding your experience and those of other participants may potentially help determine policies and practices that promote equitable distribution of mineral and other natural resource wealth of the country for the benefit of all Tanzanian citizens.

Will I get paid for being in the study? Will it cost me anything?

There are no costs to you or payments made for participating in this study.

How will you keep my information private?

The interviewer will not ask you for any information that could be linked to you. The transcripts of the tapes will not have any information that could be linked to you. As mentioned, the tapes will be destroyed 36 months after the study ends. All information obtained in this study is strictly confidential unless disclosure is required by law. The IRB, regulatory agencies, or Dr. Muvungi may review research records.

What if I do not want to participate or I want to leave the study?

You have the right to leave this study at any time or refuse to participate. If you do decide to leave or you decide not to participate, you will not experience any penalty or loss of services you have a right to receive. If you choose to withdraw, any information collected about you before the date you leave the study will be kept in the research records for 36 months from the conclusion of the study and may be used as a part of the research.

Other Considerations:

If the researchers learn anything which might change your mind about being involved, you will be told of this information.

Voluntary Consent by Participant:

By signing below, you indicate that

- this study has been explained to you
- you have read this document or it has been read to you
- your questions about this research study have been answered
- you have been told that you may ask the researchers any study related questions in the future or contact them in the event of a research-related injury
- you have been told that you may ask Institutional Review Board (IRB) personnel questions about your study rights
- you are entitled to a copy of this form after you have read and signed it
- you voluntarily agree to participate in the study entitled Citizens Experience of Inequitable Distributive Justice in Mineral Resource Revenues in Tanzania: A phenomenological Inquiry.

Initials: _____ Date: _____

Participant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Participant's Name: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Person Obtaining Consent: _____

Date: _____

Appendix D: Modification of the Van Kaam Method of Analysis of Phenomenological Data

MODIFICATION OF THE VAN KAAM METHOD OF ANALYSIS OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL DATA

Excerpt from Phenomenological Research Methods, Moustakas, 1994, p. 120-121.

1. Listing and preliminary grouping List every expression relevant to the experience. (Horizontalization)

2. Reduction and Elimination: To determine the Invariant Constituents Test each expression for two requirements: a. Does it contain a moment of the experience that is a necessary and sufficient constituent for understanding it? b. Is it possible to abstract and label it? If so, it is a horizon of the experience. Expressions not meeting the above requirements are eliminated. Overlapping, repetitive, and vague expressions are also eliminated or presented in more exact descriptive terms. The horizons that remain are the invariant constituents of the experience.

3. Clustering and Thematizing the Invariant Constituents: Cluster the invariant constituents of the experience that are related into a thematic label. The clustered and labeled constituents are the core themes of the experience.

4. Final Identification of the Invariant Constituents and Themes by Application: Validation Check the invariant constituents and their accompanying theme against the complete record of the research participant. (1) Are they expressed explicitly in the complete transcription? (2) Are they compatible if not explicitly expressed? (3) If they are not explicit or compatible, they are not relevant to the co-researcher's experience and should be deleted.

5. Using the relevant validated invariant constituents and themes, construct for each co-researcher as Individual Textural Description of the experience. Include verbatim examples from the transcribed interview.

6. Construct for each co-researcher an Individual Structural Description of the experienced based on the Individual Textural Description and Imaginative Variation.

7. Construct for each research participant a Textural-Structural Description of the meanings and essences of the experience, incorporating the invariant constituents and themes.

From the Individual Textural-Structural Descriptions, develop a Composite Description of the meanings and essences of the experience, representing the group as a whole.

Appendix E: Significant Statements in Excel Format inserted as Images

Row	Participant ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	District	Citizens meanings)of experiences
1	CoRes01+B2 :Y30	60	Male	Consultant	Same	<p>Q5: One of the poorest districts in Tanzania (1) most young people are unemployed although it has a lot of resources (2) our district relies mostly in agriculture and animal rearing very few rely on small businesses and small-scale mining of gypsum (3) . Q6: There are some mining here and there that have been discovered a while back (1) But looking at it they have not yet benefitted citizens because they do not have enough knowledge on mining (2) Thirdly they don't even know great mining markets (3) Therefore they are moving aimlessly and this has caused them to be deceived by mining companies and mining markets because they don't have the knowledge of the value or where to sell these minerals (4) they end up getting what the buyer decides to give provided they are paid some sugar money (5) The development of Same District is not any different from other districts that have no mining since poverty levels are very high because there is no employment. Residents' income level is very low because of problems of draught so they have poor lifestyles like those other districts with no mining (6) mm mining in Tanzania is very relative. Because those who engage in mining businesses are the ones with money; but not citizens because there is carelessness in mining revenue distribution in mining areas (7) Tanzanite is produced in Tanzania but the largest exporters of Tanzanite are India, Kenya and South Africa while Tanzanite is from Tanzania. This is very interesting part that shows there was carelessness in the management of those resources why most minerals go to Nairobi, Kenya. Looking at the world trade statistics you will find out Kenya, India and South Africa leading exporters of Tanzanite (8) The government needs to intervene and change mining policies and mining laws needs to be straightened out to benefit citizens. (9) Same district we do not benefit from these minerals (10) Q7 The distribution of mineral resources ... we are thankful for the coming of President Magufuli. His coming for the first time we are witnessing taxes being collected; especially in natural resources we start to see distribution of taxes coming from mining (1) The way things are moving we will start to witness investors paying taxes. Those investors who use to evade taxes will now be paying taxes (hopeful). At the end of the tunnel there is light (2) Mining districts need to benefit from the distribution of mining revenues but they don't get it because of corruption. Even those districts with mining such as Kahama, Shinyanga benefit very little To balance the story there is a company named Ashanti in Shinyanga district has brought about great changes within the communities around its mines. They have built dispensaries, school, hospitals, secondary school supplies, built roads, and funds to help with community activities. They have also planted trees, brought water pipelines this is a success story. Or Geita gold mine Company's impact has been tremendous in Tanzania. The company has brought great changes. Now this needs to be the model in other areas (5) There is no transparency because if citizens find out their rights and that only a small portion of the revenue is publicized and most of it is distributed between government officials because of corruption then they will know that mining sector did not benefit citizens and the publicized wrong figures (7) Q8 Mining resources belong to the nation therefore they must be shared (1) But they need to get a certain percent in those regions they just need to be transparent how much they are getting and they need to utilize the funds constructively the reason your question about mining districts developing not fast enough because there is no transparency (2) Q9 nothing (1) Q10 You know the way it is like I stated before awareness, public awareness. Most people do not know the value of mining resources; even those areas with mining residents have been exploited (1) Africa is like a pit to benefitting these people (2) there is a lot of minerals but the government has not yet done enough surveys and rights to residents living in those areas have not yet been documented, and no transparency (3) Therefore ownership of mineral resources is by the government (4) Q11 The government should be transparent regarding the rights of residents who live in mining areas because they have lived and protected those resources over the years (1) Secondly district distribution is not helpful because there is corruption at the district level (2) Most importantly is to have joint contracts with communities so they understand what their rights and what percentage of mining revenue they would receive (3) Mining figures need to be correct: every harvest or sale that occurs there is a percentage for the communities. We can never gain or benefit if figures are not correct. All mining figures in the country are wrong (4) The country has a lot of mineral resources more than what reports show. When you go to Arusha you see the amount of Tanzanite being carried out of the country but not reported on newspapers (5) Some of the mining officers are not honest; some of the minerals are excavated and transported at nighttime because of corruption it is said big people (top officials) are behind that (6) to summarize it is very difficult because of bad policies and lack of transparency because of corruption it is very difficult to see the dream that minerals resources wealth will change the lives and the country for the better. There will need to be a change in mining laws and the system; the whole mining sector is not well situated (7)</p>

2	CoRes02	55	Male	Teacher	Same	<p>Q5: The district relies on agriculture, small businesses, fishing and forestry in a small-scale (1)</p> <p>Q6: We are different because we do not have mineral resources therefore residents do not get revenue from mining and minerals other than those in the districts (1) therefore we see the difference our developments are very modest compared to those in mining districts because minerals bring big income to those residents something we do not have (2) There is a difference in district revenue it is not as high as those in the mining districts. When your district is not performing well income wise there is fear of being dissolved to the neighboring districts (3) our districts do not have resources like those in the mining districts who receive revenue generate high income from mining revenues and collection of tax (4) Q7: The distribution of mining revenues in the country we see that it's not equal. Because at my district we have poor developments and the government receives high mining revenues but not equally distributed in many parts of the country (1) Q9: I have some experience because I have lived in Arusha, I lived in Mererani a center where they produce Tanzanite and I have seen how people get revenues from mining and how people are able to manage and progress in their lives (1) if you look at my district now those opportunities and advantages are not here and people are not able to manage and progress with their lives like in those mining districts (2) Those people in the mining districts can get money and start up other business that can bring progress in their families (CHOICES); others get capital from mining businesses and leave the area to start up other businesses elsewhere; others stay there as part of their lives (3) Q10: This makes me feel bad when I see that the government is not fair with regard to the distribution of mineral resource revenues (1) further when we see that they enter into unfair contracts that minerals generate high income but the government receives low income (2) even though that is the case the distribution of the mining revenue is unequal (3) Q11: they need to follow up on district usage of funds so they may understand the income that districts receive from the government and its how it is distributed (1) There has to be equitable distribution especially for district like ours that are so backward perhaps they need moderate those districts that have already developed and to help these districts that need development more to bring some equity in the districts and their residents so the income level of Tanzanian citizens can at least get to middle income (2) what the government can do is to subsidize farmers with farm inputs such as fertilizers, simple farm machinery that can be managed by small scale farmers because we cannot afford high machinery and they are costly and supervision of high machinery will be difficult at this time but simple small machinery to help individual farmers will help us (3) We mostly have subsistence farming for our food consumption not because of developments; therefore government revenues especially those from mining could subsidize farmers to improve farming techniques and overall agriculture (4)</p>
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3	CoRes03	85	Male	Farmer	Same	<p>Q5: In this district we rely on agriculture (1) The district benefits from agriculture although agriculture here is inferior using hoes (2) Q6: I believe there is a big difference because we rely on agriculture for that matter primitive agriculture our fellow citizens get opportunity to develop because of mining. For one minerals that are extracted in those districts investors are abusing owners (government) because they benefit more than owners of mines (1) Q7: No. The distribution of revenues in the country doesn't help owners because there is a syndicate that allows investors in mining to give back to the community very little compared to what they mine out of the country (1) The percentage they give is not enough to accommodate the needs of citizens and those revenues do not reach us those people are selfish (2) Those who oversee mining which is the government benefit from mining the benefit doesn't trickle down to those who the benefit should target (3) Q8: It is like the existing policies have remained policies of talks people talk but orally but those talks do not translated into actions therefore they are not where they intended to be (1) Q9: truthfully nothing because the distribution does not reach us (1) Q10: I feel bad (1) Q11: the government should improve the agricultural irrigation system. If you see farmers in this district rely on rain-fed agriculture (which is not reliable because there are moments of draught). Now rain-fed agriculture will not take us far since sometimes the rain refuses to come for two or three years consecutively (1) However, this district is surrounded by many great lakes that keep streaming to the ocean. Perhaps the government could concentrate in harvesting the water especially during autumn rains where there are floods the water has no use because it is not harvested. Water flows straight to the ocean (2) I think if possible the constitution of the country should be revised and citizens should be involved in revising the constitution. Because the constitution is the mother-law of the country that will help articulate better use of those minerals from the district or the country (3) I also think what needs to be done is citizens participation (inclusion) because right now for example there is a theory that agricultural officers are brought here by the government to educate farmers but where are they? We do not see their actions in practice there is nothing like that (4) The government should focus more on developing orderly planning so that there is participation by farmers; they should be involved in the process so that they formulate methods that may take them to a better place advance agriculture (6) with regard to distribution there need to be a special program the government and districts place a proper procedure of involving stakeholders (residents of the districts) so that they understand the distribution of mining revenues and their percentage the idea of transparency and where the rest goes no matter how small so that those in the non-mining districts see that they are also benefiting (7) For example there is something going on this district has forestry resources there are some investors who are digging soil in the forest in Shengena filling up several trucks and it seems the government is aware of that; however residents are wondering the contract for the soil and where is it going if it is not minerals because soil is a type of mineral so there are contracts that permit trucks full of soil to be carried out of the forest and if the government benefits we are not aware because there is no transparency (8) There is no difference now from 20 years ago during Ujamaa things remain the same. Since colonialism this belt of the district has a game reserve Mkomazi Game Reserve which used to be called "grandmother's farm" The Queen (Queen Elizabeth); it is now a national park, however we do not see how the national park benefit this district. The investor is a white man named Tony owns and transport Rhinoceros they import/export and they have a lot of land that is known as a national park. The truth is that there are minerals there so they do as they please it is restricted so one can't go in there. An ordinary citizen doesn't know what's being harvested there because there is no transparency, no transparency at all (9).</p>
4	CoRes04	19	Male	Mechanic	Lushoto	<p>Q5: we rely on agriculture and rearing animals (1) Q6: I haven't not been to a mining district but I hear there are more developments than here (1) But it depends when people go to the mines they have to look for minerals; however, when one farms well and there is enough rain or has an irrigation system then farming will be better because there is greater chance of harvesting (surprising no envy) (2) Q11: Over here we need water and roadways (1) Access to clean water is limited and very far. We only get salty water and the road is very bad especially during a rainy season it becomes a problem (2) We have schools and teachers but we have hospitals and no doctors. It is difficult to find medications (3) So the government needs to improve these services so people can benefit (4) A patient suffers from a headache has to be transferred to a district hospital because the local dispensary has no pain-killers. With regard to the distribution of mineral resource revenues perhaps the government could build us a hospital and increase the number of doctors because the situation is troubling (5)</p>

CoRes05	37	Male	Teacher	Lushoto	<p>Q5: There is agriculture, animal rearing (1) I also hear there is small scale mining in one of the areas of Mnazi (2). I am not sure about mining but I have heard that small scale miners mine green tamarine which is a type of minerals that look like Pepsi bottle (3) The district doesn't depend on the minerals because there isn't yet emphasis of the minerals and mining profession in the district so we don't have large mining investors in the district only a few of those small scale miners from the district who have discovered those minerals (4) Q6: There is a difference. For example I have been at a big mine in Geita District where there are big mining investors (1) investors allocate some resources to serve communities within the district. Example Geita Gold Mining company has helped to build hospitals, roads, schools, etc; (2) but if you look at our side our technology is very limited even if there is small scale mining miners use rudimentary tools which help very little (3) small scale miner may be able to take care of his family's basic needs and perhaps hire a few people for his mining area who may be able to meet their minimal needs but not receive any substantial revenues to impact the district that strength is not yet here (4) First of all the problem of technology and investment, also the government has not yet directed its attention to exploring the district (5) Apart from the mining it is also believed that there are mountains that provide gas, kerosene oil even when you go there you see the water pouring from the mountains is not fit for agriculture because it is mixed with oil (6) Therefore it is an area where if we could harness the resources it would have been beneficial to residents of the district for now however there are limited investments (7) Q7: In total I believe there was a misstep as a nation (1) The Teacher, Julius Nyerere when he was the President of Tanzania he mentioned as mineral discoveries were happening not to mine stating the reason we do not have enough knowledge on mining (2) To allow Tanzanians to be educated first then they can engage in mining (3) The way I see it Teacher Nyerere intended for us to understand when we mine, we first of all know the value of the minerals. That we know the amount of minerals we are mining, value in terms of revenues, how much investment costs, how much we receive when we sell the minerals, what is the profit (4) Not like the way it was done where investors came got into contracts where they mine, they sift the sand, they find markets and sell the minerals themselves and they come back to Tanzania telling us the amount of minerals they mined and sold, the profit they received and give us the percentage. As you can see there is no equality in profit (lack of trust). There is no equality at all (5) Libya for example when Libya discovered oil what Gaddafi did was to educate his people starting with the manpower that will oversee oil quarries. Then after the education then he ensured that investors came with their own capital. However most of the employees in the oil quarries are Libyans. Therefore citizens are on the forefront to protect their resources (6) In addition they have correct contracts. (7) If we have 100% then investor gets a certain percentage out of that in Libya the government of Libya was getting up to 70% or 75% of oil revenue. So oil resource revenue a higher percentage stayed in Libya. But here it is not like that with mining (8) When it comes to mining those contracts are not benefiting us take Tanzanite for example there isn't any other country that produce Tanzanite in the world only Tanzania. But if you look at the world market Tanzanite comes from South Africa and Kenya (9) We are unknown as miners of Tanzanite and in that context we can't have fair distribution of mining revenues (10) Q9: I am still saddened with the issue the distribution of mining revenues because I feel that if mining revenues were divided the way it should be then as a country we would not be where we are now (1) But the fact that we are not benefitting only investors benefit my experience is that there should be transparency by the government regarding mining contracts; they should be revisited because I heard some of the contracts were originally for 33 years; another regime came and entered contracts for 66 years and then another regime increased years of contracts to 99 years. So for 99 years it means we will live and die, our children will live and the contracts are still around to exploit us. Such contracts are a big problems (2) Q10: No, Not all! In reality if you look at the mines the ones benefitting are investors. Tanzanian miners are not benefitting much over there at most their lives become very hard to the point some end up raiding areas reserved for big mining companies since they are the ones with mineral abundance. Therefore there is still a big problem with the distribution of mineral resources (1) Q11: First my district is blessed with enough natural resources. I would like the government to invest in survey and exploration of the district because there are great foundational resources over here that</p>
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would lift people's lives and they haven't paid attention to those (1) Secondly there are mines that small-scale miners are working from; if the government should bring experts to survey and invest so that residents of the district can be employed and have income to sustain their environment (2) if one has to move forward one has to be certain of an income; therefore I believe if investors invest on exploration and oil drilling and mining and people employed but not just employment but good contracts that allow for a certain percentage to remain in the development of the ward while another goes to the district and the rest go to the national fund; where there is equitable distribution of revenues I believe people's lives will change for the better (3) I'm trying to look at overall situation here most people rely on agriculture and animal rearing which provide limited income from hand to mouth the government needs to improve these types of sources of income (4) The government needs to improve health services. For example in Mnazi there is a health center that if you have a patient to lay on a bed you must pay about Tshs. 2,000; to see a Dr. Tshs 5,000 total Tshs. 7,000 the Dr. may give you paracetamol or give you a prescription to go buy medicine from a pharmacy (no medicine in healthcare centers, no proper services even one has to pay for a bed). So there are still challenges in health services So there are still challenges in health services. (5) We are grateful we have a big facility in Mnazi but we lack manpower we need more Doctors (6) If you go up the mountains for example Mbaramo or Kingugwi or Tewe and Mlola those places are further deep from small towns to get into a health center one has to walk for three hours; it's a challenge a challenge to walk that long (while sick) trying to get health services (7) People give up going to healthcare facilities and just boil herbs and drink them hoping to get healed. Pregnant women fall victim of home delivery because of such challenges even though they are encouraged to deliver their firstborns in a hospital setting. First the distance is a problem but also hospital costs so most opt home deliveries even though they are risky (8) Another issue that the government needs to deal with is education. Since education is the beginning of everything, because when people have knowledge then they will make choices with the right direction. We need to elevate residents (9) Another example two years ago the last four schools with the lowest results of the form four national exams came from Lushoto district this is a problem. I discovered our school in Mnazi is among the four schools (10) There are problems with parents, there are problems with students, and there are problems with teachers and also problem with the government. All parties failed to fulfil their responsibilities (10) The most important thing is that parents in the region need to be inspired especially in education. There are regions that started engaging in education a long time ago and there are some like us that were late. For us who are late educational awareness of parents is limited (11) The government needs to mobilize parents so they understand their responsibilities (12) I propose a small penalty for a parent who neglects his/her responsibility so the parent may take education responsibility seriously (13) students it is difficult after being brought to school (far from home) living independently in Ghettos going to school becomes the student's decision. If a student wants to attend school will do if student wants to sleep in the ghetto doesn't attend school. There is no proper sleeping time (so if students are tired because of staying up late then they don't go to school the following day) there is no time to concentrate in school (14) Kids do not stay in schools they escape during mandated classroom time and are supposed to learn from simple to complex stuff instead time goes and end up not knowing even the simplest stuff because they are not in school. Eventually they give up and are in school just as a formality but not keen on education (15) the government should build a hostel to accommodate especially girl students since they are the main victims in this situation. First hostel for girls who go to school and if there is room for another hostel then for boys (16) This will enable teachers to manage their students and their environment knowing when they eat, when they sleep, and where they are at all times (17) Roads here are seasonal They try doing periodic maintenance but there are not permanent solutions especially during the rainy season see the road along the side of the lower mountain just a few meters from the mountain heavy rain water pours downhill in a high speed sweeping off the road. So after the rain subsides those who do road maintenance pave the road again. Therefore we haven't found a permanent solution to the road (18) This road is under the maintenance of Tanroad and they have put aside a lot of money for its maintenance. The money's life span is little because of the geographical situation of the road (meaning the money will not go too far enough with seasonal repairs); I

					<p>propose the issue of renovation of small segments with tarmac so that these road last longer (19) I would like to advise the government but first we are lucky and I am truly grateful that this president we currently have, looking at him, he has true intentions. Aside from normal performance (working hard) he seems to have genuine interest of seeing the country get to a good place (20) I am requesting that during this time that he is president to build up an environment that when he is done with his tenure another president will continue to work like he did (continue his legacy) following the constitution. Meaning having a constitution that even if I become the president or someone else can continue to follow like our Honorable President does. That's regarding the constitution (21) Those with knowledge of minerals geologists should be empowered to investigate the value of minerals. Without that one cannot go to markets and talk about minerals if one doesn't know their values in the world markets. Once the value of the minerals is known and the mineral production cost analysis is done and there is a knowledge of how much minerals were extracted, how much it costs to process, what's left over and therefore how much should we (the country) receive 50/50% or 50% and above whatever is left goes to the investor the most important thing is that we should benefit with outs (22) We must ensure that minerals benefit us by following patriotic principles. Whoever is a leader has to follow those principles that is why I mentioned the constitution. Our constitution needs to clearly state that when it comes to natural resources we (Tanzanians) get a specific percentage and investors get a specific percentage so that when they come they know per the Tanzanian constitution this is what they are coming for (23) There is a salary difference for the work being done by a Tanzanian geologists and those elsewhere. This is a problem. The Tanzanian geologist salary is low in comparison forcing them to become unpatriotic to the point that can easily be bought and easily corrupted. The biggest thing here is that they are not they don't benefit through their earnings; therefore there should be a law that the job is the same no matter where you come from Norway etc. same education therefore there should be same paygrade (24) Another thing is that Tanzanians need to change. Now that we have joined the East African Federation I am reluctant that where will Tanzania be in relation to others. You know us Tanzanians like excuses and we are not as responsible (hardworking) if you see an office being managed by a Tanzanian and another by a foreigner you see a big difference. We lack the sense of responsibility therefore I ask we change and work hard we should abandon blah blah (idleness). People who have been given the opportunity to serve in our nation it is an opportunity and not a guarantee. Let's work, let's work let's leave chats (words stories blah blah). You find a person in charge of an office is on a mobile phone chatting (during office hours) instead of attending to customers that's not good (25)</p>
6	CoRes06	60	Male	Farmer	<p>Korogwe Q5: Agriculture in the rural areas but in the urban area they rely on several businesses (1) Q6: they benefit from minerals coming from the district. I hear there is a certain percentage that they get and mining investors also help with community services such as building hospitals, and schools and other issues concerning those areas with minerals (1) Q7: The distribution nationwide from what I have heard since investors have come to invest in the country they have been hackers. They have been stealing from us they give us very little compared to what they get (1) Q9: they are stealing from us that's all because investors have come here to collect our assets the most they leave us with hollow grounds and minor things to appease us that's what I know (1) they excavate minerals and say they have not gotten any profits but at the same time we know they excavate and get a lot so it is because of our ignorance the reason we are being deceived. Because this is ignorance because had we known what they do we wouldn't be deceived like this so they lie to us because of ignorance (2) Q10: It is deplorable (1) First of all we are in darkness. We do not know those investors who mine here how much they are getting. But we are satisfied like idiots to be given candy (sweets) because those are candy (small incentives) (2) So what I see is that the government needs to educate its citizens on issues of mining so that if we fail it is because of tools but in education we need to get it right (3) Education is for all so the government should educate all its people when kids go to school they should learn deeply about mining because our country is full of minerals before we did not have such education we were not aware of such information. Since we now know these things are there the government should put much emphasis to educate our children and students in colleges on mining professions so that there is transparency and our own experts who know the value of our minerals (4) Until now we do not know what they excavate we don't know if it is just soil I hear they collect a lot of soil until recently President Magufuli prevented the soil from being taken they used to collect the soil stating there is no minerals and decide which ones they should calculate and give us our share that they will take the soil to their homeland for screening; however, the soil is not just soil it is asset (mistrust) (5)</p>

7	CoRes07	69	Male	Farmer	Korogwe	<p>Q5: we rely on agriculture (1) There are a lot of schools and teachers however agriculture is the backbone of this district (3) Q6: It is different from those mining districts I have often seen residents of mining districts with greater ability than us farmers (1) You can see even the homes of those who mine are different from ours (greater financial ability) (2) What we hear from news media is that districts with minerals also have developments (3) Q7: The distribution of mineral revenues for us who do not have minerals it doesn't touch us the distribution has passed us by (1) If they pay taxes they pay in their district (issues of transparency - believing taxes are paid directly to the district by investors not to the government) (2) Q9: We have neither benefitted with minerals privately nor district-wise (1) Q10: you feel bad you say may be because God placed me here if he placed over there I may have been like them those are our thoughts (despair)(1) Q11: They should improve hospital services and have enough medicine. We have hospitals but no medicine. Magunga hospital is modern but there is no medicine (1) We have teachers but their education is poor. Some schools you hear there is no zeros but our school here which is big and we even have named it Nyerere Memorial (founding father's name in TZ) you see 60 zeros. They must improve teachers (2) Make it possible for agriculture (to thrive). Our agriculture depends on hands (rudimentary tools hoe etc) if the government could have procedures to entrust villages by lending them tractors for farmers to loan from the villages it would have strengthened our agriculture (3) Also some don't even know mining issues and revenues from mining (transparency) (4)</p>
8	CoRes08	40	Male	Farmer/Researcher	Kilombero	<p>Q5: Kilombero district is famous in growing rice, maize, but there is also a known factory in the district that deals with sugar cane and the production of sugar. Most residents of Kilombero district are involved in the cultivation of rice and rice trade growing and selling rice to the other districts. The districts benefits from the high tariff collected from the sale of rice (1) Q6: I understand is they must be different (1) Kilombero deals with agriculture specifically the cultivation of paddy and the business of selling rice. However, if you look at the mining districts you will see that they deal with the excavation and sale of minerals. If you compare agriculture to mining you see that mining is a higher income earner than agriculture (2) we do not make as much money as the sale of minerals which are on a higher level of earning money (3) When you compare the people of both districts you will see that those in the mining districts have a higher standard of living than us in Kilombero. (4) the environment and the infrastructure are also different those in the mining districts have a better environment and infrastructure than ours (5) Q7: I can't say what percentage of the distribution comes to us because there is nothing that shows we are benefitting from mining revenues let alone what percent we are getting (1) I haven't seen any benefits from mining revenues (2) Q8: There are no specific information that specifies that Kilombero district benefits from mining revenues from mining districts such as Geita or Mererani or there is a percentage that came from those districts to our district of Kilombero. (1) Q9: As I said earlier I have not seen if there is such a benefit (1) Q11: The first one is to make sure that we have road infrastructure. We have a crumbling road of approximately 70 or 80 kilometers from where tarmac road ends. So we asked the government to see how to make the road so that those citizens who are doing the business of selling rice and other businesses can do business easily and in a pleasant environment (1) The majority of citizens of Kilombero are farmers cultivating paddy and selling rice, so I also asked if the government can increase the price of rice in order to raise up citizens' incomes (2) my view is that we all know that our country is blessed with mineral resources and every other day we hear there are new mineral discoveries around the country but citizens don't see the benefits of these mineral resource revenues that keep on being discovered (3) My opinion is that the government should look for ways in which every citizen of this country may benefit with mineral revenues (4) As I stated rice is exported in Kilombero district and benefitting others living in other districts but I can't say mining revenues are exported to benefit someone living in non-mining district like Kilombero although rice coming from here may benefit someone who lives in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere (5) the government needs to disclose the contract agreement and the procedures taken for example: we have mined this amount of minerals, the value of the mining is this, investors are getting this amount and the government is getting this amount and this is how we are going to distribute mining revenues to non-mining districts. This is my opinion to ensure that each districts benefits from mineral revenues (6)</p>

CoRes09	38	Female	Business woman/Hd	Kilombero	<p>Q5: Our district is known for agriculture and fishing (1) Q6: First of all I have heard we have minerals in our district but the government has not yet started exploration so most residents of this district do not know much about mining (hopeful) (1) The differences I see between our district and those with mines is that they have larger populations (negative aspect) (2) secondly those districts have increased and rapid developments because they have high income through mining (3) Also because of increased population from different corners of the country they are more susceptible to diseases such as HIV (negative aspect) (4) Kilombero district however the population is big but most people come in and go especially those who do rice and fish businesses or corn on a small scale (5) Traders and business men and women are responsible for the little developments we see here in Kilombero district and neighboring region such as Ifakara (6) Q7: None. I do not have any knowledge on the distribution of mineral resource revenues of the country (1) Q8: Mining districts have those developments such as paved and tarmac roads, good hospitals and good infrastructure (1) But for districts like ours without minerals truthfully developments are a challenge look at our infrastructure our roads transportation is a problem (2) If you look at districts with minerals they have good roads with lots of transportation. Reliable cars, trucks, and busses enter in and out of the districts in high numbers but not in our districts (3) Cars that come into our district are old and not reliable (4) Also in the mining districts health services are better than in our district. People build big hospitals with enough medical equipment and enough medical experts to accommodate the population because of the revenues obtained from selling minerals (5) We do not have enough medical experts and most importantly no one wants to come and invest on something that may help improve our Kilombero district (6) Q9: I do not have any experience but in looking at the issue of mining those who are benefitting are those who have come to invest in the mining business there is no equality in distribution because first there is no openness on terms of the contract of investment (1) Secondly people have very limited knowledge on mining especially those people on the lower level who are the majority and haven't gotten to middle school level (2) The path we are taking with the 5th regime motto "Hapa Kazi Tu" (Here Only Work) I believe people also need to be educated until form six (high school) level through colleges so when they start working especially those working on mining issues they have enough knowledge on the subject (3) The reason I do not have experience or knowledge on mining is because so far mining decisions have been behind closed doors and away from the public at large, perhaps if there is openness of decisions made and procedures taken announced publicly on news media such as 8:00 PM everyone would be inclined to listen and understand. (4) Q11: First thing is that there is an area set aside is said there are minerals it is in the neighborhood of Ifakara close to Idizungwa Mountain I have heard that there are minerals specifically Ruby. If that is the case it is important for the government to be open and if there are big investors we need to know (1) small scale miners have to have some space set aside so they can also benefit and improve their lives (2) The biggest thing is we need the road infrastructure right now it is very poor and we are tired of losing our loved ones, neighbors and friends to death when they are sick and there is no reliable transportation to rush them to the hospital because roads are bad and it takes a long time to transport the sick to the district hospital (3) Thirdly with regard to health especially the CHF (Community Health Fund) insurance it allows me to be treated in one place and that is the district hospital outside of that I have to incur my own expense. The government needs to make provisions for other hospitals in case the district hospital is not able to provide my healthcare needs. I may start with the district hospital but when I am referred to a larger hospital such as St. Francis which is the designated referred hospital my CHF should be used. I pay Tshs. 10,000 but still I have to use my own money instead of CHF (4) increase medicines to accommodate the population we see cars bringing in medicines in the morning but if you go there in the afternoon there is no more medicine (5) there are not enough diagnostic machines for different diseases and there are not enough medical experts for women diseases, heart, diabetes and other big diseases (6) The government needs to expand services in these areas (7) Regarding distribution of mineral revenues mhh my advice is that first residents then visitors (8) The government should create contracts that ensure investors not just invest in mines but also invest in the communities around (mandatory corporate social responsibility not as it used to be up to the investor to decide if they want to help or not) (9) for example here in Kilombero district we have poor roads entering and leaving our district. Secondly we need a good hospital that is capable of</p>
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10	CoRes10	29	Female	Teacher	<p>Mufindi Q5: A greater percentage of the population engage in timbering (forestry products trees) they own forests so they engage in timbering which is a big business here; also agriculture (1) Q6: I haven't been to those districts that deal with mining but I believe those districts with minerals since we know minerals are valuable there may be great developments because young people would be engaging in mining therefore they have employment while others would employ themselves in mining businesses because there are mines (1) It is different from here where you need to engage in timbering business so you can manage life or go to the forests to work there. There are forests but only a few people are employed there (2) it is different from areas with big mines and minerals there is also greater employment (3) in the mining districts even investors participate in community developments around the mines unlike with timbering business where small business owners usually don't help with community developments such as schools or hospitals or water systems it is very rare (4) Q7: I don't know about the distribution of mining revenue of the country (1) Q8: our fellow citizens have minerals they have good schools. Those big companies can help them build schools and give provide employment (1) People can take care of their families and easily educate their children and do other things because they are employed they may have the capital to startup other businesses to run their families (2) Q9: I have not experienced anything but we hear things and I haven't confirmed them but for us who do not have mines we do receive anything and that a greater percentage of mining revenue goes to investors. Even our fellow citizens in those mining districts complain that they do not see much benefit they see minerals extracted and leaving their districts (transported outside the districts to abroad) but they don't see the benefits. So we haven't seen the actual distribution of mining revenues: how much percentage we received and what was the funding used for (1) the government should be transparent with its citizens because we are here not knowing how much minerals are extracted daily or for whatever period, how much money is received and where does the money go to or used for many people do not have the knowledge; therefore not many people have that knowledge may be our fellow citizens in the mining districts but if they knew then most of us in non-mining districts would have knows (news-sharing) however it is likely that even those in the mining districts do not know the amount of minerals leaving their districts, the value of those minerals, how much revenue is received by the government and how the revenue is distributed and helping citizens of Tanzania (2) Q11: The government need to have control (regulations on timbering) for example tree owners can plant and harvest their own trees whenever they need to however, those trees that are owned by the government shouldn't be harvested before they are matured (1) I have seen premature timbering happening in our district because people are in need of basic necessities in tough times so they destroy the forestry. May be if they had proper education they would stop relying so much on trees and start other investment that would help them manage life (2) Right now the majority of people depend on timbering business. Timbering in forests is becoming more than the actual trees planted (attacking reserve forests) if this increases it will eventually cause problems (environmental problems). A large population rely on forest products for cash; food crops are only for food consumption one can hardly see big trucks coming in the district to collect food-crops they mostly come to collect forest products (timber and logs). Perhaps the government could help us start other types of investments so people here can be employed we should not rely on forest products while forests are disappearing (3) The issue of health also is a problem; for example: HIV here were we are is still a big problem. The reason we get seasonal residents who come here for timber business and our youth those who go to work in the forest after getting paid they come to town with a little money and use it on pleasurable things so HIV is more prevalent here than other small diseases that are mostly contained (4) We need a good healthcare services in Mufindi. The district hospital is not at the level required for the profile of a district hospital (5) There is no efficient water system (6) We have medical doctors but they have stopped providing certain health services until we start cost-sharing before they can reinstate those services. They started performing operations but had to stop because the facility is not at the level required (7) The assigned status should not have been given until the facility had all the requirements needed to perform as a district hospital (8) In terms of infrastructure we have dirt roads which is a big problem (9) We need education for parents too because students education performance is</p>

very low we have enough teachers in our district and we teach our students but it takes both parents and teachers for students to succeed (10) Parents look after their children first then teachers. Parents don't have education awareness. Young girls are wandering on the streets hanging out with boys who work in timbering business where they can earn from Tshs 10,000 up to Tshs 20,000 for a day's work. So most young boys deal with timbering business instead of attending school and parents could stop their children from working and usher their children to school. When we call on parent/teacher meetings to discuss about our youth they refuse to come because they do not have education awareness (importance of educating the youth or they need the money increase in household income if youth bring some money home). The government should educate parents with the importance of education for their children (adult education or community engagement/meetings to discuss the youth's education and other youth developments). We receive cases of school girls engaging in sexual behavior because they live independently doing whatever they please since schools are far from their homes to commute back and forth and parents are not aware of their children's lives thinking they are attending schools in actuality they are wandering on the streets. One school may sometime serve three villages. Perhaps if the government would build students' hostel perhaps starting with girls' hostel it would have helped a lot since we get more school girls than school boys (11) About water mmh we do not have water pipelines. I haven't seen pipelines because everyone in the district must drill a water well (12) I believe there should be transparency of what the government receives first of all (13) With distribution the government must explore those areas where there is a greater need and problems so they may get a bigger percentage of the distribution so they problems may be resolved or need may be met because not every district has the same level of need some have greater needs than others and are not able to resolve their needs because they do not have enough resources to get the revenue needed to resolve their needs. Therefore the government using mining revenues should help those districts in need (14) the government also need to be transparent with the public that this amount was taken to help these districts because of these problems (citizens will understand the distribution of mineral resource revenue and understand that the revenue received goes toward helping citizens instead of individual pockets) (15).

11	CoRes11	34	Male	Economist	Mufindi	<p>Q5: people from this district engage in agriculture specifically forest products such as trees (1)</p> <p>Q6: Overall mining districts I believe the majority of the residents are well-off compared to other districts where well-off people are the minority (1) On our side the developments are not as big because it is mostly the government that is investing in tree farming but even though we are better-off here in Mufindi districts (because of tree farming and small industries) than other districts in the Iringa region (2) In comparison our business is sustainable as we harvest the trees they sprout again and again different with minerals once they are depleted you end up with a big hole that destroys the environment (So not so envious perhaps strengthen what the district has) (3) We here protect the environment with our tree farming we get lots of rains and a nice cool climate we hear of draught in other areas but not Mufindi district (4) I have lived here 8 years I have never once heard there is a draught problem or food scarcity (benefits of type of cash-crop in forestry products) (5) In mining districts people are mostly concerned with (negative aspect) (6) Our district because we have both cash and food crops we have sustained our lives without problems. The cash crops help maintain a sustainable living standard. That is the different between mining and non-mining districts (7) Q7: Regarding the issue of equitable distribution of mineral revenues I don't see it as equitable distribution (1) There are several issues here in order to invest one has to come with modern equipment in order to extract minerals however we hear they extract even the sand which has caused an uproar within communities (2) However the government gets a small revenue compared to what investors send abroad stating they have to return the investment capital which takes some years (3) They also never make profit investors always have losses (Sarcastically said). How do we determine that they truly have losses who goes to calculate and check if there are losses and they always come back and say they need more time to recover their investment capital so if you look up closely you will see it is a business of exploitation (mistrust) (4) different from countries such as Botswana with fair contracts where may be their distribution is half/half the government remains with almost half percent of revenues and the other half goes to investors. So for Tanzania if it is real that the government gets on 3% of the mineral revenue is too small and if you look at it such a contract only suppresses the government (5) The way I see it such a contract doesn't bring equality and we loose and to think we are the ones with mineral resources just because we do not have modern tools and technology (6) We now have human resource we know they are studying about mining the problem though is on the contracts that were entered by our government officials before obtaining the knowledge we current now (7) I will advise to review the contacts and ensure there is 50/50 equitable distribution so that we may also enjoy revenues from our mineral resources or if it is not 50/50 then at least equity based on the real value of minerals extracted (sense lack of trust? (8) The way I understand distribution of revenue by the government to a district is based on the population of that district. The higher the population the bigger the grant. An example Kondo may get a bigger grant from the government because of its population than Geita where they extract minerals because their population is smaller. Our district gets high revenues because of forestry products; however Geita may get some of our forestry revenue. So the government uses population as a major criterion for distribution of revenues in the country. Districts use their collected small taxes on their small developments; however big taxes which are collected through Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) are distributed nationwide based on the population of the area (9) Q11: First of all decentralization policy has started to disappear we need to return power to district residents because even the collection of small taxes that was under the districts themselves now is overseen by the main government through TRA (1) At this moment the centralization policy by the government is not helpful to district such as ours since they take away some of the district income and autonomy. Take the issue of home tax (house tax) that used to be collected by the district now it will be collected by TRA. I believe the government should continue to exercise decentralization policy because once you start stripping the district of all its resources it is difficult to get it back once it goes to the government (2) I believe what they should do is to empower districts to collect their own taxes by implementing effective tax collection systems through working in collaboration with TRA or other trusted entities (3) Our district has several resources that bring revenues and I believe there will be a clash in tax collection within the districts and TRA. Therefore I believe some of the revenues collected by districts should continue to remain within the district and further small developments that the district can manage rather than to</p>
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12	CoRes12	37	Female	Executive Officer	Wanging'o	Q5: People engage in agriculture (1) Q6: The difference is that mining districts have a better economy because minerals are a high earning cash-products and they are produced easily (as long as they are available) and everyone knows the value of minerals (1) Unlike our districts harvested products are mostly for food and the remaining amount for small businesses (2) Developmentally there districts engaging in extracting minerals have more income because of the revenues received from minerals compared to those districts engaging in agricultural products their income is rather small (3) Developments within the mining districts and the lives of residents engaging in mining businesses differ from those in the non-mining districts. There is a steady economic income in the mining districts since their cash products do not depend on rainy seasons of the year; whereas in the non-mining districts farming is dependent on rainy seasons (when there is too much rain or not enough rain then) prospects for agricultural products such as foods or cash-crops and district earnings become poor (4) Q7: I can't speak much on that since I haven't live in a mining district however I hear the government return a percentage of the mining revenues received back to the district for developments (1) Q8: Let me don't lie I don't really know what percentage (1) Q9: I haven't experienced anything (1) Q:11 The most important thing is that citizens need to get proper medical services: there is a shortage of medicine we need more medicines in our dispensaries and hospitals (1) Education is ok but we need teachers from the government (2) Those districts with mining should be looked after so they can continue to have the developments they need including the percentage of the revenues going back to them so they can continue to develop but also other non-districts districts based on the distribution of mineral revenues. Because mining districts extracts minerals they should continue to receive the percentage they already receive (3)
13	CoRes13	37	Male	Development Officer	Wanging'o	Q5: Most of them rely on agriculture. (1) Q6: A district like this one that rely mostly in agriculture it means when there is a shortage of rain (draught) there is a shake up on residents' income and the district overall. The district receives tariffs from agricultural products sold by residents; therefore when there isn't enough agricultural products to produce enough tariffs then the district income level diminishes or becomes uncertain (1) Very different with mining districts very rarely you hear mining production has gone down and so the districts income but here because we depend on agriculture there is uncertainty (2) Also with mining districts there are opportunities for residents' employment with big companies investing in mining businesses (3) Also these mining companies do give back to the community a percentage to help with community developments (4) There is a high expectation from mining districts than non-mining districts because mining products are worth higher than agricultural products so communities that mine expect more in life than those that farm (4) Q7: I have no experience with the distribution of mineral revenues (1) Q9: I have no experience with the distribution however I feel the percentage the government receives should be increased a bit, this way the government would be able to help community progress as a whole (2) I once had they received about 3% but if you think about how much these minerals are worth for example diamonds, tanzanite I believe they have very high value for the 3% we receive from mining companies (3) Q11: For a young district like ours we have many needs (1) First of all we need proper district offices not just spaces in some buildings (2) We need proper infrastructure we do not have a single tarmac road uniting our district with another; there are passable roads but are not reliable and they are bad (3) We need the prices of our agricultural products to be increased a bit to help farmers (4) We have challenges in healthcare and healthcare facilities; there isn't a district hospital in our district we have to go to Lengula district and share their hospital (5) Education is a problem because of school buildings. Some schools have no enough classrooms, and not enough teachers (6) Our district is not 100% self-reliant. Wanging'ombe district is divided there is a place where there are water shortages and the other side there is enough water. The place with water is not tap water it is water from wells. (7) first is to increase the percentage the government receives from investors; then a certain percentage should go to the mining districts and another percentage should go into a fund specific for the development of other districts like ours (non-mining) (8) It doesn't mean that only those mining districts should benefit from mining revenues all Tanzanians must benefit from these resource revenues if there is an issue for students' desks then it should be all across the country if it is to build schools then it should be across the country the distribution should be equal to benefit all (9)

14	CoRes14	56	Male	Medical Officer	Kibiti	<p>Q5: I am experienced with the both Kibiti and Rufiji districts. Both districts are okay except in rural areas the economy is not so good (1) The low zone depends on agriculture (2) Q6: I believe areas extracting minerals are superior economically because minerals bring high income to residents of those districts (3) Investors who come to invest in those districts give employment to residents (3) Therefore you see those districts with mining have higher economy than those without mining (4) Mainland is not like the coast education wise People in the mainland are better off educationally than people in the coast especially here in Kibiti/Rufiji because parents are not yet motivated to enroll their children in schools like in the mainland (5) Q7: I am not very familiar with issues of mining and views associated with mining; however, I think it is one of the major income earners for our country of Tanzania (1) there are those mining areas where investors are extracting minerals and there is a percentage of the sale of minerals that is sent directly to the government (2) Unfortunately we do not have that kind of occupation so there is nothing gotten from our district the reason those in the mining districts have more experience in mining issues (3) Q8: I am not an expert on issues of politics but the way I see the government is like a Father all revenues goes to the government and the government decides the distribution of the revenues for example this percentage goes to Arusha Region and this one goes to the Coastal Region so the government is like the Father looking to see where there is deficit and where we should send money to help citizens. (1) the government is like like a Father who needs to understand the concerns citizens have in all the districts in order to help them because like a father the government's job is to attend to the concerns of the citizens (2) If there are problems the government needs to intervene and try to resolve the issues to ensure citizens are safe and comfortable in their own country (3) Q9: I know that the government collects all revenues and place it in one bag and distribute based on interests and deficiencies (1) Investors and those in the region get a bigger percentage than non-investors because there is still more investments needed in the mining districts to expand mining areas for small scale miners, give small loans to residents to conduct small businesses and increase infrastructure because they are the ones dealing with mining so they are naturally favored in terms of distribution of mineral resource revenues than us in non-mining districts (2) Q10: Ahh perhaps to try to strengthen fishing in our area since those in the mining invested and now they are reaping the benefits. So we need to be smart with where we are and what we have in order to benefit. (Look within and use what we have to increase your income) (1) Q11: our district is divided in two zones upper zone and lower zone. Both deltas have been developmentally ignored as many people prefer to invest in businesses near the main road because it is accessible to the roads going to big city Dar es Salaam one can go and come back the same day as transportation is easier (1) The deltas are abandoned because of their environment not conducive for business first of all its far and transportation is expensive since there is no good road infrastructure. For example to go to the northern delta one has to take a car to the port, then a boat of which you need to pay the driver for his gasoline and the boat operator and the crew so it is very expensive for ordinary people or small business owners to incur such expenses (2) To bring residents to a medium income I believe the government needs to start small business groups dealing with fishing by supplying tools so they may be able to manage their lives (3) Health services are poor we do not even give 80% of health services in our district. As a clinical office there are great challenges in the health department and its resources (4) There is a great deficit in health workers I urge the government to send healthcare graduates to Kibiti/Rufiji instead of giving them a choice of where to go (5) There is a tendency of young healthcare graduates to want to stay in the big cities instead of low income rural districts such as ours. They need to be directed from colleges to the assigned post (6) Other challenges with regard to the department of health is lack of healthcare tools and medicine (7) The government needs to motivate citizens through heads of the district of Kibiti/Rufiji and through their health committees and hospitals and dispensaries throughout the districts for people to participate in the medical health program CHF. This will ensure increase in medicine and healthcare tools because of cost sharing between the government and its citizens (8) The government pays half and citizens pay half the problem with Kibiti/Rufiji districts economic conditions of citizens is very low to contribute so the government bring very low supply of medicines which is not sufficient for the population (9). Not because the government is at fault but because the population also</p>
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						<p>do not see the importance of cost sharing when it comes to health services. Healthcare initiative should start from the district level to the government father. We have the chairman of district health board who should mobilize health committees and doctors of hospital and dispensaries, village heads throughout the district so people can see the importance of cost sharing in order to obtain good cost-effective medical services in a timely manner (10) When it comes to education parents in the coastal region in general need to be inspired to change their outlook on education. Not many parents put emphasis in education. A parent will donate for a neighbor's kid to get married but not to go to school. There need to be a shift in the way coastal parents view education. (Must view education as an important tool toward development of the district) (11) Our district lacks modern infrastructure in roads, ferries are of bad shape and poor telecommunication system (12) Our district lacks modern infrastructure in roads, ferries are of bad shape and poor telecommunication system (13) To communicate on the phone one has to climb a palm tree or a mango tree or sometimes an anthill to get an elevation for satellite communication; while for others there is simply no reliable telecommunication system with people of other areas in the district or elsewhere (shouldn't be the case in this day and age where technology and phones are in abundance in most areas of the country) (14) With regard to distribution of mineral revenues the government should ensure those who have invested and those working with minerals are prioritized in order to ensure their needs are met before other districts (15)</p>
15	CoRes15	42	Female	Nurse	Rufiji	<p>Q5: This is a district with very poor development. Residents rely on agriculture: farmers still use primitive agriculture relying on rain seasons instead of modern agriculture using irrigation systems (1) Q6: I can say that our district in Rufiji where there is no mining the standard of life of the residents here is very low (1) developments are minimal and most of the youngsters here haven't had proper education. They are just loitering on the streets engaging in informal fishing (2) There are no industries so most youngsters are jobless lack employment (3) if there were mines perhaps they would have worked on those raw materials (4) our fellow citizens in the mining districts have great things because their districts have high income from mining revenues and residents in dealing with mining and mining businesses have high income (5) Youngsters engage in mining and are employed by investors so they receive income to manage their lives while in our districts one may sit the entire day hungry because there is no employment and no money (6) in mining districts there is good circulation of money (7) Yeah those districts have steady developments and rarely you will find people just living in total absolute poverty those living there have opportunities to start different kind of businesses because there is great money circulation they build modern homes, they have great roads, electricity and easier to get loans for startup businesses (8) As you can see there is no sufficient electricity, no proper infrastructure in some areas of the districts road are extremely bad (9) Q7: I have no experience (1) Q10: Frankly not good (1) Q11: it is said that there is oil that initial exploration shows there is a great area with oil. The government survey the area for oil and investments so residents of Rufiji district can start to benefit that's number one (1) secondly the government needs to build tarmac roads to make transportation easier so we stop losing our loved ones to diseases (2) The roads are bad that it takes a long time for the sick adults and children to reach hospitals so they die before getting to the hospital or sometimes by the time they get there it is too late (3) we need small industries in our districts so our youngsters and others can get employment and lift up their lives (4) we need modern agriculture for farmers using modern agricultural tools and products (5) With regard to medical services we there is scarcity in medicine which is a persistent problem. Residents suffer because there is not enough medicine nor enough medical devices (6) we are the area is big and so is the population here in Muhoro our hospital gets people from faraway places using the same hospital people from the deltas and others from Kilwa (7) The government started building a bigger hospital with a theater for operation but it stopped. We need the government to complete it so women needing C-sections and other people needing operations could be attended in the hospital (8) Also as a government servants we live in a difficult environment. Government housing are old and outdated during the rainy season you pray the rain ends so the house doesn't collapse on you (safety issues). The government needs to need to build new and better homes for its civil servants if we live well our work performance will also increase because right while at work instead of concentrating on work we worry about how to manage our daily lives (9) Regarding education at least people have started have education awareness because there is a lot of primary schools almost in every village within the district even some secondary schools are emerging and parents have been inspired about 85% of kids attend primary schools (elementary school) and some to secondary school (middle school) so at least there is education awareness in Rufiji district (10) The problem though is competent teachers in rural villages (11) the government needs to improve infrastructure to attract competent civil servants to rural villages. When they think of coming to work and live in these rural areas with no infrastructure such roads, no resources, far from the bigger towns, no descent housing merely shacks to sleep in made of clay and thatch and transportation to town is expensive because it is seldom and is by motorcycle or bicycle because people with cars do not want their cars to get destroyed because of bad roads no wonder it is hard for anyone especially most qualified civil servants to want to live under such conditions (12) Perhaps the government should look at our old and less developed district and share some of the mining revenues with us or invest on the natural resources we have here so that our people can get employment. They can start small industries in Rufiji to reduce poverty level and bring livelihood to residents of Rufiji (13)</p>

Appendix F: Word Count Summary

	Word	Length	Count	Weighted Percentage (%)
1	mining	6	167	2.50
2	district	8	126	1.89
3	government	10	123	1.84
4	districts	9	109	1.63
5	minerals	8	73	1.09
6	people	6	58	0.87
7	need	4	57	0.85
8	revenues	8	55	0.82
9	education	9	45	0.67
10	distribution	12	43	0.64

Appendix G: Node Summary Report

Node Summary
ML - PHD DISSERTATION
10/27/2017 2:07 PM

Source Type: Number Number Number Number of Duration
of of Coding of Words of Paragraphs Coded
Sources References Coded Coded

Node

Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences

Nickname: Anchor Code

Classification

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 384 13,973 384

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Communication and Trust

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 44 1,773 44

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Communication and Trust\\Citizen's participation in deliberations and decision

Classification making process of issues concerning them

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 6 210 6

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Communication and Trust\\Citizenry lack of mining knowledge and awareness

Classification

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 21 836 21

Source Type: Number Number Number Number of Duration
of of Coding of Words of Paragraphs Coded
Sources References Coded Coded

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Communication and Trust\\Issues of Corruption, Transparency and Trust

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 17 727 17

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Growth

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 29 1,312 29

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Growth\\Decentralized policies bring independence

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	2	73	2
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Growth\\District economic growth, autonomy and self-reliance

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	7	305	7
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Growth\\Government partnerships with citizens on leveraging district specific resources and environmental protection

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	8	342	8
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Source Type: Number Number Number Number of Duration
of of of Coding of Words of Paragraphs Coded
Sources References Coded Coded

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Growth\\Individual socio-economic growth

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	5	210	5
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Growth\\Modernization of non-rural district infrastructure

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	7	382	7
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Inequity and Injustice

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	109	3,272	109
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Inequity and Injustice\\Amendments in mining contracts policies and mining laws

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	13	625	13
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Inequity and Injustice\\Disparity between mining and non-mining rural districts as a result of inequity

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	51	1,435	51
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Source Type:	Number of Sources	Number of Coding References	Number of Words Coded	Number of Paragraphs Coded	Duration Coded
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Inequity and Injustice\\Exploitation by investors

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	20	774	20
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Inequity and Injustice\\Expressions of inequity in mineral revenue distribution

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	19	341	19
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Inequity and Injustice\\Feelings of hopelessness

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	6	97	6
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Investment and Technology

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	32	1,108	32
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Investment and Technology\\Exploration, surveys and large-scale investments

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	12	410	12
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Source Type:	Number of Sources	Number of Coding References	Number of Words Coded	Number of Paragraphs Coded	Duration Coded
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Investment and Technology\\Goodwill and corporate social responsibility

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	6	227	6
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Investment and Technology\\Investment initiatives in rural non-mining districts

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	8	240	8
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Investment and Technology\\Modern agriculture using advanced technology

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	6	231	6
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Moral Leadership and Human Capital

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	31	1,602	31
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Moral Leadership and Human Capital\\Collaboration between stakeholders

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	2	87	2
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Source Type: Number Number Number Number of Duration
of of Coding of Words of Paragraphs Coded
Sources References Coded Coded

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Moral Leadership and Human Capital\\Decent salaries to avoid corruption

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	1	88	1
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Moral Leadership and Human Capital\\Proper management and distribution of mineral resource wealth and other natural resource wealth of the nation.

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	17	714	17
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Moral Leadership and Human Capital\\Proper supervision and allocation of district resources

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	6	426	6
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Moral Leadership and Human Capital\Staff development – appropriate education, training and time management for civil servants in their required fields and positions

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	5	287	5
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Socio-Economic Insecurity

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	119	4,242	119
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Source Type: Number Number Number Number of Duration
of of Coding of Words of Paragraphs Coded
Sources References Coded Coded

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Socio-Economic Insecurity\District and residents economic insecurity

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	11	337	11
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Socio-Economic Insecurity\Districts with high poverty and high unemployment

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	25	517	25
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Socio-Economic Insecurity\Poor education system

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	19	1,004	19
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Socio-Economic Insecurity\Poor health care system

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	29	1,244	29
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Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\Socio-Economic Insecurity\Shortage of trained and dedicated personnel in the fields of mining, education, medical and agriculture

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset	1	6	134	6
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Source Type: Number Number Number Number of Duration
of of Coding of Words of Paragraphs Coded
Sources References Coded Coded

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\Socio-Economic
Insecurity\\Underdeveloped Infrastructure

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 29 1,006 29

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\The Culture of
Dependency

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 20 664 20

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\The Culture of
Dependency\\Centralized policies bring dependency

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 4 283 4

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\The Culture of
Dependency\\Citizens' dependency on government to resolve their
needs and advance them

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 9 175 9

Nickname: Nodes\\Citizens meaning(s) of experiences\\The Culture of
Dependency\\Non-mining rural districts and citizens' dependency
on the national mineral wealth

Classification:

Aggregated: Yes

Dataset 1 7 206 7
